THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 96. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LOPEZ, THE DICTATOR.

Particulars of His Death.

The Comedy of "All for Love."

A Warning to Drinkers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE LAST OF LOPEZ.

Full Details of His Defeat and Death.

The *Tribune* correspondent writes as follows from Rio de Janeiro under date of March 25:—

The News at Rio.

On the 17th inst. the capital was thrown into a state of unusual excitement by the arrival of an English steamer from the South, bringing the startling news of another contest in which the Allies had again most signally triumphed over their too obstinate foe. But this time there was something more than that wonderful disproportion of loss among the combatants—of course in favor of the Allies—which has ever been the customary tale told since the war began. Lopez himself, and his principal chiefs, had perished in the fight, Mrs. Lynch, with her brood of little ones, after some difficulty had been made prisoners, and the entire Paraguayan force either killed, captured, or had been put to flight.

As the Emperor was returning from the city palace to San Christovas, and was passing through Rua Dizeita, the people who filled the space in front of the Exchange surrounded the imperial coach, and shouted enthusiastic vivas to his Majesty the Emperor, to Count d'Eu, and to General Camara. His Majesty expressed his gratitude for these demonstrations, and added:—"You may be certain that the war is now ended." Crowds of people, headed by musical bands, and bearing the colors of the three allied nations, marched through the streets, shouting vivas and discharging rockets. All the public buildings were at once decorated with flags, and joy was upon every face. At night the city was splendidly illuminated, and the Emperor, giving his arm to the Empress, and with the Imperial Princess at his side, went on foot through some of the principal streets, mingling freely with the people. Dom Pedro was everywhere received with the liveliest manifestations of esteem and respect.

The Scene of the Last Conflict.

Early on the morning of the 1st inst. Lopez, with 1000 men, was surprised by a Brazilian force of the same size which encamped on the left bank of the Aquidavan, a stream twenty leagues to the south of the Apa, and, like the latter, a tributary of the Paraguay. The Aquidavan river is the same as the Aquidavanigee traced on the map of the north part of Paraguay. To the north of the position where Lopez fought his last battle is the town of San Salvador, and to the south of that of Concepcion. The attacking force, commanded by General Camara, was the same which set out from Concepcion on or about February 10 to overtake Lopez, upon the receipt of news that the Dictator had already crossed the Apa and was hurrying his flight to Bolivia.

The Death of the Dictator.

So sudden and impetuous was the attack of the Brazilians that the Paraguayans who guarded the artillery had no time to give the least warning. Lopez, with those officers who happened to be about him, tried frantically to form his troops into line to repel the assault. But before this could be done to any extent the Rio Grande horse were upon him, and his little party routed and driven to the nearest woods, where but few escaped. Lopez himself was killed in sight of General Camara, who in vain called upon him to surrender. The ex-Dictator, already severely wounded, obstinately refused to yield, and meanwhile tried to escape. The thrust of a lance brought him to the ground. Caminos, Minister of Lopez, met a similar fate. Vice-President Sanchez was killed before being recognized. Colonel Aquiar, Majors Vargas, Ascurra, Estigarribia, Cardoso, Insfante, Solis, and various others also perished in the conflict. Colonel Lopez, son of the Dictator, was killed as he was trying to escape with Mrs. Lynch's party. Many chiefs were taken prisoners, including Generals Resquin and Delgado, and various other superior officers. Four priests were also taken, one of whom was the celebrated Maiz. General Caballero, with some 40 men, almost all officers, had, the day before, gone out from Cerro-Cora to gather up cattle; they were attacked and beaten by Colonel Benito Martins. The General, however, succeeded in escaping after abandoning everything he had, even to his sword. Valia and Souza, who were in charge of a baggage train at Chiriguelo, managed to escape, although their force was routed. Rocha, who was in the advance, with eight pieces of artillery, was also promptly beaten. Averio took advantage of the general confusion and made good his escape.

The Capture of Madame Lynch.

A few hours after the fight Mrs. Lynch, who could not at first be found, was overtaken on the road, as she was endeavoring to escape with a small party, and made a prisoner, with her four sons, and the mother and two sisters of Lopez. The three last, Minister Paranos states in his despatch, had been condemned to death, and the mother of Lopez was to have been executed the very day on which the Brazilians made their attack. The families of Caballero, Caminhos, and Gil were also taken prisoners, and all were to return with the Brazilian forces to Concepcion. Seventeen pieces of artillery are also reported to have been captured. This shows that Lopez must have had a very large park of artillery with him during the past year or so, or we must disbelieve much that has been said and written from time to time about the abandonment of all his heavy guns, and the frequent throwing of cannon into the rivers on his line of march. Lopez left four sons by his Morganitic marriage with Madame Lynch.

The Character of Lopez.

He was a man of limited information, but is said to have spoken English, French, and Spanish correctly. He was corpulent but agile; agreeable in conversation with strangers, lofty and arrogant with his own people. His physiognomy was more Spanish than Indian. Sometimes he dressed in the garb of Napoleon Bonaparte, a weakness also related of the first Dictator Francia. He wore his beard long, and was about five feet and eight inches in height. During the long war just ended he is declared to have shown military talent of only an inferior order. "If Lopez had placed himself at the head of his troops in the beginning of the contest," says the *Standard of Buenos Ayres*, "beyond question he might have gained possession of Entre Rios, Santa Fe, and the Banda Oriental. He sacrificed a corps d'armee in his badly-inspired expedition to Rio Grande. He lost an excellent opportunity to involve General Paunero and capture a large park of artillery in the Province of Corrientes. He destroyed his war vessel in the unequal contest with the Brazilian squadron at Riachuelo. He wasted a portion of his best troops in the mad attack upon the island of Itapiru. In a word, he committed the most fatal errors. Still he had brave officers and soldiers left, and the reverse of the allies on the 22d of September, 1866, at Curupaity, was an event from which he might have drawn great advantages."

The oft-repeated declaration that Lopez was a cruel tyrant seems now to be generally admitted. His cruelties during the last two years have doubtless been exaggerated, and a proof of this is furnished in the case of his mother, whom Brazilians spoke of as having been whipped by his orders every day. But, unfortunately for his memory, he cannot be absolved from many other crimes of a ferocious character, which are proved by unquestioned evidence. Furthermore, he is declared to have been no patriot, no true lover of his country. In August, 1867, Mr. Gould, the English representative to the Argentine Republic, made overtures to him that were most honorable. The allies were ready to evacuate Paraguay if Lopez would retire to Europe and leave the Government in the hands of the Vice-President. If he had accepted these conditions, as in the beginning he pretended he would, he might have associated his name with remembrances of glory and patriotism, and he might, perhaps, ere this have returned to Paraguay in the quality of President by the free choice of the people. In the last days of 1868, after the decisive contests of December, when further struggle had become hopeless, the true patriot, having at heart the interests and happiness of his people, would have yielded rather than permit any more blood to be shed on his account.

Brazilian Gratitude—Dom Pedro on a Proposition to Erect a Statue of Him—He Requests that the Money Subscribed be Devoted to Constructing Public Buildings.

A number of gentlemen of Rio Janeiro held a meeting recently to promote subscriptions for erecting an equestrian statue of the Emperor. His Majesty on hearing of the project sent the following letter to the promoters, through the Minister of the Empire:—

> Senor Pauline—I read in the *Diario* that it is intended to raise subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a statue to me. You know my feelings, and I wish you to declare, as soon as possible, that if they wish to perpetuate the remembrance of how much I trusted to the patriotism of the Brazilians for the complete avenging of the national honor and for the reputation of the Brazilian name, in a manner not contrary to my satisfaction in serving my country only as fulfilling a heartfelt duty, I would prefer that they would employ their efforts only in the collection of the necessary money for the construction of buildings appropriated to primary school education, and for the improvement of the material of other institutions of public instruction. Both you and your predecessors know how I have always spoken of the need of caring seriously in regard to public education, and nothing would please me so much as to see the new era of peace, based upon a conception of the dignity of Brazilian commerce by a grand act of their own initiative in favor of public education.
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> While grateful to the sentiment which prompted the statue I feel assured that I shall not be forced to refuse it.
>
> March 19, 1870. D. PEDRO II.

GENERALITIES.

A Colored Jury.

Michigan has had her first "colored jury." On the 5th inst. three Irishmen were tried in Detroit for assault and battery, before a jury exclusively composed of colored citizens. The Irishmen feared that the prejudice their countrymen entertain against negroes would be reflected by the jury to their disadvantage, but the case was fairly tried and the prisoners were acquitted. A crowd of loafers assembled in the court-room, awaiting an opportunity to make fun of the jurymen, but found themselves instead witnesses of a decent and intelligent behavior which they might have imitated with profit.

An Interprising Undertaker.

A Nashville paper exults in the arrival in that city of an elegant new style of hearse for children, "which is the handsomest piece of work of the kind we have ever seen." The body of the hearse, we are told, is white with gold finish and trimmings of white alpaca with silver fringing. It is also mounted with a number of cheerful gilt urns, while on each side of the driver's seat is an elegant silver lamp. Another hearse of similar pattern is soon expected in that city for the benefit of adults. The editor remarks that "the enterprising spirit of the undertaker deserves to be appreciated." Certainly. Nashville is happy in having such an undertaker and such hearses. Who wouldn't die for the pleasure of being carted off in silver and gilt and white alpaca with fringe, to say nothing of the urns on top and the driver's lamps?

Hark from the Tombs!

A Southern paper attempts by a puff to instil life into that buried statesman Toombs, who in his palmy days expressed the serenest confidence that the good time was coming when he should call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. The recent ratification of the fifteenth amendment gives the slave-driving gentleman of old a fine chance for reflection upon the uncertainty of earthly hopes. The detested chattel "nigger" twelve years ago is now his own political equal, and the black man Revels sits in the Senate, while Toombs, almost forgotten, as of another age and regime, vegetates in obscurity. Time rights many wrongs, and in the days when the Southern oligarchy ruled the Senate, scarcely a decade back, the most hopeful did not dream of so speedy a vindication of truth and justice at its hands. Toombs cannot rise again. *Requeiscat in pace.*

Only a Pauper.

Certain supervisors, whose names are given in the Chicago papers, have rendered themselves infamous by an act of inhumanity to inmates of the County Poor House. Finding more paupers than were desirable in that building, which is some miles distant from the city, they gave notice to the women there that their children would be taken from them unless they left the premises forthwith. These poor creatures had no money, no friends, probably no means of procuring food or shelter; but they loved their offspring. On Wednesday morning last, several hundreds of these poor people thus excluded, with their children, carrying their babes in their arms, commenced their weary march to the city. By nightfall they had not all arrived, some of the women being in a delicate condition, and none fitted for travel. If there is no other explanation of this piece of cruelty than the economy intended by these supervisors, they may yet suffer from a loss of public confidence by which they may need the shelter whence the poor women are driven. It would be better for the gentlemen thus to receive their punishment for occasioning this exodus, rather than elsewhere to be compelled "with uneasy footsteps to tread the burning marl."

A Nice Place to Live.

In one of the New Orleans dailies there is a standing heading "From the Parishes." Some notion of the character of news in the interior of Lousiana may be obtained from that which is simply headed "Ouachita." The first little anecdote is to this effect:—A lady named Liles, being seriously ill, was dictating a will; her brother-in-law, John Wimberly, interrupted, insisting that she should leave nothing to her sister, his wife, and that his reasons for this omission should be embodied as her own sentiments in her will. The gentleman who was drawing up the document declined to proceed with it under the circumstances, and walked out of the house. Looking up before leaving, he was in time to witness an altercation between Mr. Wimberly and a Dr. Dinkgrave, terminated in a blow from the former and two pistol-shots from the latter, after which Mr. Wimberly lived about an hour. The second item—same date and place, Monroe, 30th ult.—mentions that fifteen or twenty mounted men appeared in the evening of the day in front of the office of the Sheriff. That functionary, a Mr. Wisner, came to the door and was shot dead instantly. The mob then forced the jail, shot and killed one of its inmates, Anthony Johnson, and liberated one Beavers, confined on a charge of having murdered two freedmen in November, 1868. While the mob-work proceeded the neighbors were warned to keep close within their houses on peril of their lives. This is the vicinity, it will be remembered, where the famous vendetta breaks out at intervals between two families, recently culminating in a number of murders among the survivors. It must be a pleasant place of residence.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Drunken Man's Head Smashed—Thrilling Details.

The Newburg (N. Y.) *Journal* has the following:—

At half-past 8 o'clock Monday night an unknown man, in attempting to go from the ferryboat Onalaska to the bridge on the east side of the river before the boat had stopped, fell between the boat and the bridge, and had his head horribly crushed, so that several great gaps were opened in his skull, out of which the brains poured. The man came aboard the boat on the Newburg side, and was very drunk. Just before the boat reached the entrance to the slip on the Fishkill side he, in his drunken confusion, attempted to walk off the west end of the boat, supposing that he was going ashore. The hands of the Onalaska drew him back inside the chains, and he was told to stay there until the boat should land. They then lost sight of him until they were making fast the boat to the bridge. He had walked off between the boat and the bridge, and they caught a glimpse of him for a moment as he seized the bridge with his hands to save himself from dropping into the water. Then, as the boat touched the bridge, came the horrible sound of the crushing of the skull and one of the arms, and the poor drunken wretch ceased to live. The order to reverse the engine was promptly given, and the boat was backed, but the intended relief of course came too late. The corpse, covered with brains and blood, fell into the water. The head was flattened by the force of the concussion. The corpse was permitted to remain in the water, but was secured by a rope.

A DESPERATE LOVER.

He Follows his Sweetheart Home and Gets his Head Broke.

We find the following narrative in the Louisville *Courier Journal* of Wednesday:—

Solomon Taylor, Joseph Hudson, and Louise Pitman are the parties. Hudson loved Louise and was engaged to her, but this was many months ago. Louise discarded him. Though he knew he was discarded beyond remedy, it was a hard matter for him to reconcile himself to the fact, and while endeavoring to do so he continued to dog his sweetheart to and from home and through the streets. It was a sad case of discarded lover, and called for the sympathies of all the neighbors, which was willingly supplied. In this way matters went on for some time.

Last week Louise went to a ball and Hudson followed her there. He danced in the same set with her when he could get a partner, and when he could not stood over behind the stove and watched her as she swung through the mazes, the belle of the occasion. When the ball was over she went home with Solomon Taylor, who is one of the head barbers at the Willard Hotel. Hudson didn't object to this fellow so much because he was one of the head barbers as that he had worked himself into Hudson's former place in Louise's affections. This enraged further the fellow, and he did not allow Taylor to accompany her in peace. So he followed them, keeping about a square behind. When they arrived home it was 2 o'clock in the morning, but nevertheless Louise asked Solomon in, and he went in. This, Hudson thought, looked suspicious, and he went up to inquire into it. He rapped at the door, and gave his name. Louise said he couldn't come in at that late hour. He replied, "I might as well be in there as Sol. Taylor."

By this time Louise had let Solomon out the back door, and he was making off through the night, when Hudson, running around the house, grabbed him. They faced one another, and, as they gazed, their eyes glared through the darkness. Hudson remarked, "This is mighty strange," when, he says, Solomon struck him in the face and then on the head, with some heavy substance, and ran. This was all he remembers. It was afterwards found that his arm was broken, and that he had been severely cut upon the head and face with a razor.

This ended the matter. Louise knew nothing of the bloody battle that raged without until next day. She was glad enough to have succeeded in smuggling Solomon out so snugly, and getting Hudson away from the front door so easily, and slept well on her victory. On the next day Hudson had his rival arrested for cutting him with intent to kill, and Solomon was brought before the City Court yesterday, when the facts were developed. A number of witnesses testified to Solomon's good character, among whom were Judge Bunch, Speaker of the House of Representatives, General Jackson, General Chilton, Mr. Hagan, and J. Hop Price.

The Judge said that, personally, he had no sympathy whatever with Hudson, and, in fact, no other man or lover who would dog his sweetheart through the street, and act as a spy upon her. He did not think the cutting was done maliciously, and held the defendant to answer a misdemeanor. The parties are all negroes.

GOVERNOR SEWARD.

A Complimentary Visit from His Fellow-Townsmen—Speech of Mr. Seward.

The Hon. William H. Seward was entertained by the citizens of Auburn at a banquet yesterday. The distinguished statesman made the following remarks in response to a toast:—

If my life and your own lives had been merely domestic, it would nevertheless, even in that case, have been a pleasant thing to meet you now in this balmy spring season, and renew the pledges of a friendship of thirty or more years. I will not attempt to describe my emotion in receiving this visit from you, which opens afresh the domestic cares, anxieties, pleasures, and sorrows of so long a period, intermingling everywhere with national trials, dangers, triumphs, and calamities such only as fearful civil commotion and revolutionary war could have produced.

You know it is not my habit to dwell on the topics of the past. You have reminded me that since we parted last I have been in some sort a traveller, and you greet me all the more cordially as a neighbor returned home. I should like, if it were convenient now, to speak to you of the glaciers, mountains, forests, and table lands; of the mines and caves; of the cataracts, rivers, lakes, seas, and oceans, their majesty, beauty, and riches; of States beginning, States begun, or States growing, of States struggling, of States rising, and of States dissolving to recompose themselves again; of men and races, Indian, African, Asiatic, and our own; their characters and wants, powers in the complex system of American republican civilization as I saw nature and man in the field.

I have surveyed from the Arctic to the Equator, and between the two oceans. The impulse to utterance on that line fortifies itself by recalling certain promises to speak without reserve here in Auburn; promises which I made to all these sorts and conditions of men, with a view to moderate my expressions of gratitude, not less suggestive than oppressive on the spot for welcomes received in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, California, Cuba, and Mexico. But, gentlemen, you have promised me that this visit shall be an informal one; moreover, I have scarcely recovered from the chill which the March snows gave me on a too sudden arrival here from the West Indies.

Let it suffice to say that everywhere within the United States and without the United States I found in political institutions, and in the current of political events, and in the progress of order, freedom, and humanity, a full confirmation of the principles, policies, and sentiments in which the people of Auburn and Syracuse have educated themselves, and which, without shrinking from the sacrifice of life and fortune, they have so long maintained. Gentlemen, I have trusted you long, and you have adhered to me with perseverance. Let us thank God with humility and reverence for the blessing of such a friendship, and hope and trust that it may continue to the end of our days. Gentlemen, the first century of our national existence is drawing to a close. While the seals of the second century are being opened, we shall be passing away. Relying on the beneficence of God and the progress of humanity, let us hope, without doubting, that our successors will be wiser and better than we have been; that henceforth the reformer of the nation may never be found lacking in patience, the patriot in zeal, the soldier in prudence, or the statesman in constancy; and, above all, that the nation itself may never distrust its own gracious destiny. Amen!

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Theodore D. Rodovek and John M. Carter, vs. Harman Yerkes. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs $261·63.

James O'Brien vs. Amos S. Clift. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained through the alledged negligence of the defendant. It was set forth that the defendant had a horse standing at Tenth and Chestnut streets, in June last, and the horse becoming frightened, managed him so negligently and recklessly that the animal ran into a carriage driven by plaintiff, and the shock threw plaintiff off his box down to the pavement, causing him serious injury, for which he asks damages. The defense denied that they were guilty of negligence, but maintained that the accident was inevitable. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

W. Barnet Le Van vs. Robert Stiegle. An action to recover for moulds furnished to defendant for the manufacture of rubber bands, invented by him for use upon cemetery flower-vases. The defense set forth that the moulds were defective and did not answer the purpose for which they were ordered. Jury out.

Theresa Friedman et al., widow and children of Abraham Friedman, deceased, vs. The Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railway Co. An action to recover damages for the loss of the deceased, who was run over and killed on the 9th of December last, at Fourth street and Girard avenue, while attempting to get on the front platform of one of the defendants' cars, he having made the attempt at the instance of the conductor, and the car starting off before he had had time to get fairly on the step. On trial.

—Little Henry Wolff, of Commerce, Mo., shot his little three-year old sister last week, because she would not eat her supper.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Railroad Interests.

The Great Spring Freshets.

Charleston, S. C., Levied Upon.

New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Railroad Company Organized.

OVID, N. Y., April 22.—The Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Railroad Company was yesterday organized by the election of a board of thirteen directors at this place. The road is to run from Waverly, via Trumansburg, Ovid, Seneca Falls, and Waterloo, to Great Sodus Bay. At the organization the capital stock was more than taken, and ten per cent. paid in. The road is 100 miles long, and will run through the most populous country region of the State.

Hotel Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 22.—The United States Hotel at Warsaw was burned this morning. Loss, $10,000; insured for $5000.

Opening of Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, April 22.—Canals are to be opened to navigation on the 10th of May.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 112⅞. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 110⅞; do. 1865 do., 111; do. do. new, 109⅜; do. 1867, 109⅝; do. 1868, 110; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 70½; Cumberland preferred, 30; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 24½; Reading, 99⅜; Adams Express, 61⅞; Michigan Central, 112½; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99; Chicago and Rock Island, 116½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92½; Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton firm with a moderate demand: sales, 1000 bales middling upland at 23½c. Flour is without decided change. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Corn dull and declining; new mixed Western, $1·13@1·14. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $27·90@28 for mess. Lard unchanged. Whisky nominal at $1·08@1·08½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Freshet in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., April 22.—The rise in the Upper Saco river has ceased. At Moderation the bridge and abutments have gone. Damage, $2500. The Tracy factory, with its machinery, has been swept away; loss, $2000. The double saw mill known as Sawyer's, with box machine and shingle machine and several other buildings on the Hollis side of the river, are gone. Ten buildings in all were carried away. One or two thousand logs alsowent down the river. When the mill went through the dam it left a gap of sixty feet wide, through which water rushed with tremendous force. There is also a large gap in the bridge at Bar Mills.

The Houghton Murder.

BOSTON, April 22.—The coroner's investigation into the stabbing and death of Philip Houghton resulted in holding Thomas Crumlisk as the principal, and John G. Toy as an accomplice, on the charge of murder.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Levying on City Property.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22.—Some excitement prevails among the city officials and holders of city securities by a movement of certain owners of overdue city stock to levy upon the city property to satisfy their judgments. The judgment creditors have attached the personal assets and cash in the bank belonging to the city, but the other creditors have obtained an injunction restraining further proceedings until Wednesday, when the case will be heard before Judge Carpenter. There is some talk of placing the city assets in the hands of a receiver.

FROM THE PLAINS.

News from the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Official advices from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, were received at General Schofield's headquarters yesterday to the effect that a large portion of the Camanches, Kiowas, and affiliated bands of Indians, some of whom would not listen to the proposition of last year, are now manifesting a desire to have their lands broken and fenced for agricultural purposes. The writer of the communication expressed the belief that a lasting peace may be expected if the Government will fulfil its treaties and carry out the present policy.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Washington Territory Politics—Marine Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The Washington Territory Republican Convention met at Vancouver to-day, and S. Garfield was unanimously renominated for Congress.

The schooner Champion was wrecked in shoal water in Oregon Bay recently, and the captain and two sailors were drowned.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 22—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94½; for account, 94⅝. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88½; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 86. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜@11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 50,000 bales, of which 4000 were for export and 7000 for speculation. Stock, 484,000 bales, 292,000 of which are American.

LONDON, April 22—11·30 A. M. — Tallow quiet but steady. Sperm oil quiet but steady. Calcutta Linseed quiet but steady. Linseed oil dull.

PARIS, April 22.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 74f. 95c.

ANTWERP, April 22.—Petroleum opened firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 22—2·30 P. M.—American securities are steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 89⅛; Erie Railroad, 19¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—2·30 P. M.—The stock of cotton afloat is reported at 327,000 bales, including 216,000 bales of American.

Corn is quoted at 30s. 3d. The receipts of wheat for three days amount to 10,000 quarters, including 7500 quarters of American.

Mess Pork, 97s. 6d. Bacon, 58s.

FROM THE STATE.

Coal Oil Fire.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—About twenty barrels of coal oil in the refinery of P. Weisenberger in this city were burned yesterday, and the building was partially destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, presented and asked for the printing of a voluminous report of testimony taken by a sub-committee relative to the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely the bill to pay a Mr. McKenzie $44,000 in addition to $5000 already paid him for defending Fenian prisoners.

The Senate then took up Mr. Chandler's resolution directing the President of the United States to appoint commissioners to open negotiations for the annexation of the Winnipeg district as a Territory or State.

Mr. Chandler said he had offered the resolution in the interest of peace and good-will, and proceeded to show the reasons upon which negotiations should be commenced. First. That that Government had shown its right to recognition by maintaining itself for some time against all attempts for its suppression. Second. That our own free republic, which had invited the whole world to come in and occupy the entire continent, could not countenance the theory of a dominion on our borders; that any part of this continent belonged to the crown. Third. That the injury inflicted upon us in the haste of the British Government to acknowledge the Rebels as belligerents upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, and her spoliations upon our commerce during the war must now be repaired and made good.

His friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) might apprehend that the Alabama claims would be complicated by this proceeding. His answer to that was that he (Chandler) had long since put on record against the British Government a mortgage on the dominion lying north of the United States of two thousand two hundred millions of dollars, one half the expenses of our war. The time had not yet arrived for foreclosing the mortgage; we would now proceed to collect the interest.

He then referred to the vast territorial extent and population of the Winnepeg district, the people of which, as also the people of British Columbia, were now asking with an almost unanimous voice for admission to the Union. Four years ago the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had not come up to his own position on the Alabama claims, but he now concurred with him that Great Britain was justly and equitably bound to pay us one-half the expenses of our war, by reason of her course during the Rebellion.

Mr. Drake remarked that his friend (Mr. Sumner) had probably set a "peg" higher and got to "Winnipeg." (Laughter.)

House.

The House proceeded to the call of committees for bills of a private character, and under the call various bills were reported and passed, among them a bill to relinquish to the city of Dubuque, Iowa, the title of the United States to certain lots of ground including what is known as the Grave Yard.

Mr. Knott, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation of Arkansas, allowing the question of title to be decided by the Court of Claims, and addressed the House in explanation and support of it.

Mr. Julian opposed the bill, claiming that the lands in question were exceedingly valuable, and that their title was in the Government of the United States.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) said he was informed that, together with the springs, the reservation was worth a million dollars.

Mr. Orth was arguing in support of the bill when the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. O'Neill presented a communication signed by many citizens of the Second Congressional district of Pennsylvania, urging Congress not to re-enact the income tax.

Mr. Ingerson inquired of the Speaker as to the position of the Washington and New York Air Line Railroad bill on the Speaker's table.

The Speaker said it was of the last class of business that would be reached on going to the Speaker's table.

Mr. Ingersoll further inquired as to the time when it would probably be reached.

The Speaker replied that the gentleman from Illinois could make a guess on that subject as well as the Chair.

Mr. Schenck, referring to his absence from the House yesterday, said that he perceived it had been stated that he was not well. He did not wished to be excused under false pretenses.

Although not very well, he had intended to be present, and to go on with the Tariff bill, but had yielded to the request of visitors from the State who wished him to accompany them to Mount Vernon. He had thought himself entitled to so much recreation.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) said he had stated on that point precisely what was in the note which he had received.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, resuming the bill at the following paragraph as amended:—On cast and scrap iron of any description, five dollars per ton; on wrought scrap iron of every description, six dollars per ton. *Provided*, That nothing shall be deemed scrap iron except waste or refuse iron that has been in actual use and is fit only to be remanufactured.

Mr. Butler (Mass) withdrew his pending amendment, which was to substitute the word "or" for the word "and," and offered another amendment to insert the word "or" before the words "that has been in actual use." He explained and advocated the amendment which was offered by Mr. Schenck,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, April 22, 1870.

The dullness noted in monetary circles during the week still continues, and there are few symptoms of improvement in any direction. Business men are operating with extreme caution in view of the uncertainty which surrounds the future both of finance and trade, and the effect is very perceptible in the loan market. The amount of strictly first-class commercial paper was never smaller at this period of the year, and this feature is not confined to this market alone. The rates as a matter of course are easy to borrowers, and almost nominal.

The Gold market is fairly active, but the premium is weak, opening at 113 and declining to 112¾. Sales about noon at 112⅞.

In United States securities the transactions are light and prices have declined in sympathy with the downward course of gold.

There was a slight revival of the business at the Stock Board to-day and prices were stronger. City sixes sold at 102¾ for the new certificates.

Reading Railroad was in good demand, with sales at 49·56@49·69. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady, and sold at 58¼@58⅜. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 119½; Minehill at 53½; Lehigh Valley at 56; Northern Central at 47½. Oil Creek and Allegheny sold freely at 41½.

Miscellaneous stocks move slowly, the only sales being Hestonville Railway at 13. The balance of the list is dull, but steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 C & A m 6s, 89	96½
$5000 do.......ls.	96½
$1000 Leh V R n bds reg.	97½
$1000 Phil & E 6s....	88⅞
$2000 Phil & E 7s..c.	89¾
$1000 do.........	89¾
$2000 N Penna 6s...	92
$5000 Sun & E 7s....	98
$1000 City 6s, N.b3.	102¾
$1000 O C & A R bds s5....	79½
5 sh Penna R....	58¼
6 do.........	58⅜
100 do.........	58⅜
61 sh C & Am R..ls.	119½
100 sh Read R....c.	49·69
100 do.....s60.	49·56
100 do.........	49·69
100 do.....b30.	49·69
34 sh Norrist'n..ls.	79½
50 sh Minehill..b5.	53½
2 do.........	53½
62 do...ls.b5.	53½
49 sh Leh V R..ls.	56
100 do....b60.	56
2 sh N Cent R....	47½
300 sh O C & A R R.	41½
7 do........	41½
100 do....b60.	41½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 W Jer R 6s....	91½
$10000 Pa Cp 5s.....	101½
$500 Leh gold L....	90½
$10000 City 6s, New.	102¾
14 sh O C & A R....	41½
29 do......b5.	41½
18 sh C & Am R.2d.	119½
33 do........	119¾
12 sh Mor Cl Pf....	63½
3 sh Leh V R....	56
200 sh Cata Pf..b60.	37½
100 sh Reading R..	49·56
100 do.......c.	49·69
100 do.....b30.	45·69
200 do.......ls.	49·69
200 do..ls 2d&1.	49·69
100 do.....s60.	49·56
100 sh Penna R....	58¾
100 do.....b60.	58¾
5 do........	58¾
200 sh Ph & E R.ls.	28¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 1st mt.....	99¾
$25000 Pedna 5s..trf s5wn....	101
$250 Sch N 6s '72..	81
500 sh O C & A R.b60	41¾
200 do......ls.	42
160 sh Ch & Wal R..	44
100 sh Read R......	49⅝
100 do.........	49⅝
200 do......ls.	49⅝
22 sh Penna R..ls.	58⅜
34 do......ls.	58⅜
1 sh Cam & A R.	119

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112¼; do., 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 111@111½; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109¼; do. do., 1867, 109⅝@110⅛; 1868, 110@110⅛; do., 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; Cur. 6s, 112@112⅛. Gold, 113.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1865, 111@111⅛; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1867, do. 109⅝@110⅛; do. 1868, do., 110@110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112@112⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112⅞@113⅛; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $915@925; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $735@745.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅜	10·55 A. M.	112⅞
10·12 "	112	11·55 "	112⅞
10·13 "	113	11·56 "	113
10·50 "	112⅞		

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock.........	93½
do. scrip......	89¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	24½
Ph. and Rea. R......	99⅜
Mich. South. & NI.R.	89¾
Cle. and Pitt. R......	100½
Chi. and N. W. com..	74½
Chi. and N. W. pref..	85½
Chi. and R. I. R......	116½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92½
Pacific Mail Steam...	36½
Western Union Tele	32½
Toledo & Wabash R.	50½
Mil. & St. Paul R.com	59½
Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	73⅝
Adams Express......	61½
Wells, Fargo & Co....	19½
United States......	43½
Tennessee 6s, new.	56⅝
Gold............	113
Market firm.	

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"It is a sign of the times when reports and rumors which ordinarily would have produced great excitement and wide fluctuations in values pass almost unheeded in Wall street. Added to the feeling of dullness is one of skepticism among the operators who 'most do congregate' in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange and Gold Room. Had these latter individuals not been veterans in the strategy of Wall street they would have betrayed very juvenile sensations when the street was flooded, as it was to-day, with rumors of a war with Spain.

"It was reported that the Cabinet was in important secret session, and that orders had been issued to the naval depots to lay in stores and to naval officers to report to their ships for duty. Before this time gold had declined to 112⅞ upon the lower rates for exchange and upon higher quotations for five-twenties in London—where the bank statement showed a loss of only £43,000 in specie during the past week. The Washington telegrams, however, rallied the price to 113⅛, which point was barely touched, as the skeptical and incredulous dealers in the Gold Room laughed at the news and sold gold to all who were willing to buy on the strength of the information. Afterwards the market declined to 113 upon the posting of the following announcement at the Sub-Treasury:—

"'UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK, April 21, 1870.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury this office will on Monday, April 25, commence the payment of the interest falling due on May 1, 1870, without rebate.

'CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.'

"This action of the Government in prepaying the May interest was generally expected and seems to have been discounted, for the price rallied and closed at 113⅛. The market left off very dull, and both sides of the speculative contest proclaim it a drawn battle. It is supposed that the clique endeavored to unload upon the Spanish war news, but as the price fell so rapidly to 113 the conjecture is probably only partially correct. The market at the close to-night resumed its wonted dulness, showing that it is very difficult, in the present inactivity in financial circles, to inspire any of the markets with life."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 22.—The Flour market is steady with a moderate demand for the local trade, who purchased 700@800 barrels in lots, including superfine at $4·37½@4·50; extras at $4·75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75, the latter rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·52@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 ℔ barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for Wheat is limited, and mostly confined to prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1·27@1·31. Rye may be quoted at $1·05 for Western. Corn is more active, and we reduce our quotations 2@3c. Sales of 6000@7000 bushels yellow, mostly in the cars, at $1·11; one lot at $1·14, and some damaged at $1·10. Oats are scarce and firmly held. Sales of Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware at 64@68c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Whisky is unsettled and nominal at $1·07 for Western iron-bound.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Cotton firm and strong at 23c. Flour firm, and low and medium grades higher; Howard st. superfine, $5@5·37½; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·50; City Mills superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $6·75@9; Western superfine, $4·87½@5·12½; do. extra, $5·37½@5·75; do. family, $6@6·75. Wheat unchanged. Corn—white closed dull at $1·12@1·14; yellow closed dull; sales at $1·10@1·12. Rye steady at $1@1·10. Oats active at 64@66c. Mess Pork firm at $28·50. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 16c.; clear do., 16½c.; shoulders, 12½@13c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firmer at 16½c. Whisky firm at $1·07@1·08.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., April 22.—The schr Mary E. Vancleaf for Sagua, got on the ice breaker this morning, but was hauled off at 9 o'clock. No damage is reported to the vessel.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Arrived, steamship Cambria, from Glasgow.

Also arrived, steamships Stars and Stripes, from Port-au-Prince, and Dacian, from Naples.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22.—The brig Florence Nowell, from Caibarien, reports the following vessels in port:—Bark James Mildridge, to sail on the 8th inst. for New York; brig S. & W. Welsh, to sail on the 23d; and schr Florence Sharpe, to sail on the 20th, for the Breakwater for orders. The brig Atlantic sailed on the 15th inst. for New York, and schr L. A. Van Brant, do. The schr Moses D. Bramhall was loading for New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............APRIL 22

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........52 | 11 A. M.......60 | 2 P. M........62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Bark George Canning, Bradford, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Pathway, Haley, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Edith May, Higgins, Wellfleet, do.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford, do.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, do.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, New Bedford, do.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Salem, do.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Provincetown, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Smith, Thornton, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Centipede, Doughty, 24 hours from New York, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Faustina, Patterson, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co. Left brig J. S. Davis to sail 14th inst. for Philadelphia.

Br. brig Velocity, Darrell, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr Lewis S. Davis, Bishop, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, 13 days from Boston.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 6 days from New Bedford.

BELOW.

Brigs Castillian, from Matanzas, and Cecelia, from Liverpool.

WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.

Brigs J. Comil, for Barbados; Hunter, for Sisal; and schr Ada, for Portland.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL PROJECT—BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

England can no more change her jealous and selfish character where the progress and great national interests of the United States are concerned than the leopard his spots or the Ethiopian his skin. Indeed, she is and has always been very jealous of commercial rivals, though more particularly so of this country. History abounds with facts to show this. The latest example of her jealousy and selfishness, according to our Washington news, is in the case of the Darien ship canal project. The first despatch from Washington to the New York press intimated that the British Minister, Mr. Thornton, would remonstrate with our Government against the exclusive privileges granted to the United States by New Granada and the independent action of this country in the matter of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The despatch which we published yesterday from Washington gave a milder phase to the question of British interference, but it seems probable that Great Britain is about to interpose in some way. In a despatch published Wednesday this interposition is put in a mild diplomatic style. The words are:—"It is, nevertheless, probable that some discussion will occur between the United States and Great Britain as to the right of the former to make a treaty for exclusive privileges with any of the Central American powers."

It is intimated that Great Britain may claim that, under the Clayton-Bulwer convention of the 19th of April, 1850, all projects for the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus which connects North and South America should be under the control of both powers. That convention, it will be remembered, was made with special reference to the Nicaragua route, and provided that neither of the powers should exercise exclusive control over any canal that might be made there, and that neither should colonize, fortify, or exercise any exclusive dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America. It is said that the eighth article of this convention is the one upon which Great Britain relies particularly for establishing her claim to an equal control over and participation in any canal or railway across the isthmus connecting South and North America. That article says the two governments, "to accomplish a particular object and to establish a general principle, agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulation to any other practicable communications than the Nicaragua route, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the interoceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama." Excluding the circumlocution of diplomatic language and details in the rest of the eighth article and the convention generally, this is the gist and substance of the matter.

It is a question whether Darien, which politically belongs to New Granada and to South America, comes within the meeting of the convention, which only covers Central America. This might be a question for a great deal of diplomatic palaver. Nor do we care to enter into it here. If the convention can be construed to give England an equal control over the work and management of a Darien canal with the United States, or to place her on the same political or international footing with this country in American affairs, the sooner that convention is abrogated the better. The making of it was a stupid piece of business on our part, and shows how far superior British statesmen and diplomats were to our own. It recognized a principle which we should never have acknowledged. It put Great Britain, which is an European power, and which has but limited interests comparatively in this hemisphere, on a footing with the American republic, which has peculiar and far greater interests, both political and commercial, in all the countries of America. More than that, the opening of a ship canal through Central America is necessary to connect the commerce of one portion of the United States—the Pacific States—with the other portion on the Atlantic side. There was not and is not any equality in the conditions or interests of the two nations connected with a ship canal across any part of Central America. The United States, in accordance with the broad and liberal policy it always pursues in international matters, will, of course, offer every facility to England and all other nations should it make a ship canal across the isthmus; but we should never admit that any of the European powers are on an equality with this country in questions pertaining to America. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was a blunder, therefore, and the time has come when this great Republic should shake off its swaddling clothes and assert the policy of America for the Americans. If Great Britain demurs to this, or attempts to interfere in the great work we have commenced to survey and have made a treaty with New Granada for—the cutting of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien—the Government should at once give notice to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer convention, or any other that may stand in the way of this work or of our control over Amecan affairs.

It is hard, we know, for England to give up her assumption and that patronizing affected superiority with which she has been accustomed to treat the United States. It took her a long time to learn that this country was an independent nation, equal in rights and privileges to herself. She has always been disposed to treat the United States as a parent does his offspring. Many years after our independence we had to go to war with her to assert our equality. Even yet she is jealous of our growth, power, and influence. She never loses an opportunity to checkmate us. Under the pretense of friendship, and with a patronizing air, she exhibits her jealousy and selfishness whenever a question concerning the progress or power of this republic comes up. This has been seen in our late war, in the Mexican question, in the Cuban and St. Domingo questions, and at other times. Though she does not talk or act as boldly as in former times, she pursues the same inimical policy in a tortuous and insidious manner. Heretofore we have been weak in our foreign and American policy, which has made England and other European powers presumptuous. The only really bold course our Government has taken with any of these powers of late years was with regard to the Mexican invasion, and then it was forced to take the course it did by the thunders of the press and the power of public opinion. This mighty republic is now a giant among nations. It should lay down and follow a policy of its own with regard to all matters pertaining to America. Let European nations confine themselves to their own continent. We do not want to, and will not, interfere with them But here we must be the dominating power, and we ought to let the world know the fact.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

From the Chicago Tribune.

One of our most experienced Chicago builders, who is already in receipt of a considerable rent-roll from the erection of a good class of residences for rental, is considering the expediency of erecting a block adapted especially to a joint system of providing and cooking the meals for all the tenants of the block, though without any of the risks or embarrassments of the communists, joint-stock, or even co-operative plans. Each residence or tenement will contain only those apartments in which the families actually live—their parlors, sitting, dining, and sleeping rooms—without kitchen, laundry, kitchen-closets, or store-rooms. Each family will dispense with cook and laundress, avoiding the board and wages of servants altogether, or of all but such as may be needed for the care of children. The kitchen and laundry business of the entire block will be done at one commodious kitchen and laundry, located in the centre of the block, and with which all the dwellings communicate by bells and signals. While such a mode of constructing the buildings would facilitate the joint stock or co-operative plan of running the kitchen and laundry, yet it is not believed that in many cases this would be desirable. It is expected that the kitchen and laundry will be rented, separately from the dwellings, to one or two persons, who would find a profitable business of furnishing all the tenants with their meals, washing, and ironing, at rates lower than they could provide them themselves. Each tenant would buy in advance one or two hundred tickets or checks, representing the prices of the various articles or services to be furnished. He would be at full liberty, though at somewhat greater inconvenience, to get them elsewhere if they were not furnished at fair prices and of good quality and style at the common *cuisine*. Each tenant would be as independent of the others as the guests at a hotel, while all would enjoy the advantages of proficient cooking and expert laundry work at a diminution in expenses somewhat as follows:—Suppose there are fifty dwellings in the proposed block, the rent of which, by dispensing with kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms, is reduced from $1000 to $850 each. Here is a total saving in rent of $7500. Suppose the fifty families to average a reduction of three servants to every two families, or thirty-three servants for the entire block:—

Wages of 33 servants, at $3·50 per week, for one year	$6006
Board of the same, at $5 per week	8580
Waste of 50 kitchens, say	2000
Saving in rent as above	7500
Total	$24,086

If, therefore, it would cost $24,000 for the mere rent, labor, and wages of the central *cuisine* and laundry, in doing the work of fifty families, the families would save nothing, except by getting rid of the care of servants and the trouble of housekeeping. But it is believed that one competent manager, whose services could be procured for $3000 a year, would make the labor of ten servants in the *cuisine* accomplish more than that of the thirty-three in private families, and that $1000 would be a large rent for the *cuisine* and laundry itself. If so, the cost of the *cuisine* and laundry would be somewhat as follows:—

Rent of *cuisine* one year	$1000
Wages of master of *cuisine*	3000
Wages of ten servants, *cuisine*	1820
Board of ten servants, *cuisine*	2600
Total	$8420

This would leave a saving of actual cost in the single items of rent and labor of $15,666, or, in named terms, two-thirds of the present cost of obtaining the same service This cost should naturally divide itself equitably between the *maitre de cuisine* and his fifty customers in the form of reduced prices and better fare. But a more important means of economy would be in the purchase of food and provisions at wholesale prices and by fair weight and measure, instead of at the high profits charged, and false weights and measures given to those who keep house by buying in small quantities and of the retailers. Indeed, it is doubtful whether an establishment skilfully run would not save as much in the cost of food and provisions as in that of rent and labor. Should any such results be obtained, the plan would seem to combine the advantages of hotel life with those of private residence. Freedom from at least one-half the cares of housekeeping would give the women of such families greater leisure for society and the culture of their children, and other duties, while the general reduction of expenses, if practicable, would be a welcome boon to men of business.

LAW OF MARRIAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

Wilkie Collins, in his skilfully constructed and intensely dramatic story called "Man and Wife," now in course of publication in *Harper's Weekly*, brings prominently into public view an odious and restrictive statute in Ireland and the Scottish law, regulating the whole subject of marriage. Twenty years ago Dickens exposed the ignorance and dreary tyranny of the English school, and the misery and cruelty of the English workhouse. Charles Reade has laid bare the dreadful wrongs and horrors of the English private mad-house, and of the English county prisons of a later day. "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Oliver Twist," "Hard Cash" and "Never too Late to Mend," have pleaded more eloquently and more successfully in the interests of humanity and reform than the excellent Wilberforce in his most earnest efforts, and the philanthropic Howard by his deeds of noble charity. If the modern novel has sometimes scattered broadcast the seeds of moral disease, it cannot be denied that it has also often brought healing on its wings for great social and political disorders.

Wilkie Collins is making a very interesting book. He deals in the solidly real, rather than the ideal. His style is altogether narrative—there is nothing of the air of romance in the story he tells. It is a probable story; it might be a real history. Excepting names and "rounding incidents," the writer probably relates actual occurrences—if fictitious, the verisimilitude is perfect. If Mr. Collins be imaginative at all, his imagination takes no lofty flight. His genius is dramatic, and no writer of the century has equalled him in the power of so presenting ordinary facts and incidents as to excite the sensibilities and arouse the passions of his readers.

The author of "Man and Wife" has two ulterior objects sufficiently developed already in the published chapters of his yet unfinished work. The one is to call the attention of the British public to the existence of that hateful, tyrannical Irish statute which rendered Anne Sylvester's mother's marriage null and void, because, herself being a Catholic, the man she took for her husband and who took her for his wife had not at the time of the marriage ceremony been a Catholic for more than thirty days. The other is to expose what Mr. Collins evidently regards as the distressing uncertainty or barbarous laxity of the Scotch law of marriage, under which Arnold Brinkworth and Anne Sylvester, neither wishing nor intending to marry the other, were innocently placed in such circumstances that Scotch lawyers could not agree as to whether the law would regard them as man and wife.

The civilized world owes the distinguished author a debt of gratitude for dragging out of darkness into the light of day the hateful and iniquitous Irish anomaly which still disgraces the British statute book. He has rendered a substantial service in the interest of justice, morality and religion.

But the case he makes against the Scotch law is not by any means so clear and strong. Under the law of Scotland marriage is a civil contract merely, without legal restrictions of any character. *Consensus facit matrimonium.* Consent makes marriage. The parties must be able to contract—that is to say, must be free from personal disabilities, such as idiocy, lunacy, childhood, or actual existing marriage. They must be willing to marry each other and must intend to marry. The purpose to marry each other must be carried into effect—they must actually marry. No form of words is necessary. The contract need not be in writing. The presence of priest or preacher, of judge or magistrate, is not indispensable. Banns need not be published; no license is wanted; no record need be made. Marriage has no sacred nor even solemn legal character in Scotland. It is a civil contract merely and simply, differing in no material respect from other civil contracts, except that it is indissoluble by the act of the parties. Such is, too, the law of Pennsylvania to-day; such has always been the law of Pennsylvania. The various denominations of Christians have their own regulations governing the subject. One branch of the Church declares marriage to be a sacrament; others, perhaps all, surround it with solemn observances. The law permits and respects these regulations and the practice of these ceremonies, but does not recognize them as having any binding force. Neither Scotch nor Pennsylvania law will infer marriage from mere cohabitation, because actual, executed consent constitutes the relation. But actual, executed intention, however proven, makes marriage both in Scotland and Pennsylvania.

Now, Mr. Wilkie Collins labors to show that the Scotch law of marriage (which is identical with the Pennsylvania law) sets traps for innocent persons who do not intend to marry. But the case he puts does not prove it. A lady went to the Craig Fernie Inn, declaring herself to be a married woman, and expecting her husband to meet her there. A man came to the inn on the evening of the same day, represented himself to be the husband of the lady, addressed her as his wife in the presence of the landlady and servants, supped with her privately, and remained over night at the inn, the two occupying adjoining and communicating apartments. They were not man and wife, and did not mean to become such. They were persons of respectable character, and their intentions as respected each other were pure and honest. But the gentleman, to serve a friend and protect the lady, assumed a false character, and the lady herself remained silent when truth required her to speak. This was no marriage under the Scotch law; but the parties, by the false declaration of both, and by the deception practiced by one, and the assenting silence of the other, had made evidence of marriage against themselves. This evidence might or might not be regarded by Scotch lawyers, and Pennsylvania lawyers too, as establishing a *prima facie* case of marriage. In the strongest view of it as against the parties, the burden was on them to show that they were not married. The question which the case presents is not one of the law of marriage—it is a question of the weight of evidence merely, in reference to which lawyers as well as jurors might differ. The laws of all civilized countries presume that sane persons contemplate the consequences of their own acts, and that their declarations against their own interests are presumptively true. The Scotch law of marriage set no trap for the parties who met at the Craig Fernie Inn; but their own imprudence, the misrepresentations of both as to their true positions, and the double treachery of a third person who was the pretended friend of one and the affianced husband of the other, led them into a labyrinth of troubles. This is the whole case, and the author might, with the same reason, declaim against the general law of contracts, because it does not insure against the consequences of one's own imprudence, deception, or folly, or the dishonesty or treachery of others.

If Wilkie Collins would direct his attention to the operations of the English laws regulating marriage and inquire how many innocent women have been betrayed into mock marriages, under forged licenses, with ceremonies performed by villains who personated priests; how many persons in England are living in a state of legal concubinage for want of compliance with the onerous and expensive restrictions which English laws impose, he might possibly be induced to look with more charity upon the marriage laws of a country where mock marriages are impossible and concubinage is almost unknown. He might find crimes to expose and dreadful social evils, traceable, in part, to unnecessary and unwise restriction of the right to marry—a work for which he has both the heart and genius.

A TILT AT TILTON.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Theodore Tilton is the editor of the New York *Independent*, a moral, dry goods advocate of isms that tend to free love and a general unsettling of all that we hold near, and dear, and sacred. One half is given up to praises of God, and the other in putting money in the pocket of its proprietors. Some fourteen years since, Doctor Gamaliel Bailey, a great man whose heart only equalled his brain, said that the *Independent* was corrupt, and its proprietors unprincipled money-getters. That was the condition of the *Independent* then, and it has been failing ever since. Under the guise of religion it puffs dry goods, and we speak advisedly when we say that the columns are, and ever have been, open to purchase, and any quackery possessed of sufficient coin can find insertion and a religious tinge to make it acceptable.

Theodore's business in Washington was to work the *Independent* into the lobby, and to this end he smiled and flattered and bumped his empty head upon the floor in the presence of men as corrupt but not so weak as himself. He failed dismally, and through his failure came near losing the confidence of his employer. One fact alone sustained him, and that was that he could do more dirty work under a religious guise than any creature the sharp, money-getting, unprincipled proprietor could find.

How Theodore has since been worked to increase the circulation and extend the influence of this vile sheet would make an additional chapter in the life of Count Fathom. Among the latest is a pretended attempt to harmonize the different factions of the strong-minded women. Theodore advertises his journal by calling on all the women of the United States to forward him their names. The response will be a copy of the *Independent*. In the meantime Theodore has himself elected President of the Harmonized Petticoat Association, and demonstrates equality by showing that if the women lack strength necessary to serve as men, here is one man weak enough to be a woman. Small wonder that such large-brained feminines as Mrs. Stanton and Julia Ward Howe shout out their wrath and indignation at such a silly and ridiculous intruder.

And now we have a tremendous illustration, commemorative of the *Independent's* twenty-one years of sinful existence, in which Theodore is represented as an angel blowing a ram's horn at the Catholic Church. Had Theodore been represented as rising from a store-box with the horn of plenty, pouring out jobs, instead of Gabriel's trumpet, it would have been far more illustrative, because true.

The New York *Independent* is a representative of a class far too prominent and powerful in our country. The Republican party in its first organization based its platform upon human rights and made such an appeal to the moral sense and generous impulses of humanity that it swept the country.

Its success has proved suggestive to hypocrites and rogues. Every vile scheme of plunder is now sugar coated with religious pretense—and almost every reform movement covers plunder. Such journals as the *Independent* are not slow to seize on and follow up such effort, and the louder their voices the deeper their villany. Thousands of good but credulous people take and read the *Independent*, believing that it is as sincere as it professes to be earnest, and the principles of the family are slowly sapped and undermined. In this way a deadly poison is flowing unseen and unheeded into the very foundations of our social and political fabric. It is time for the honest and thoughtful to protest against this evil.

A DEAD RENEGADE.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

To Virginians, the shameful defection of Thomas to the Southern cause was peculiarly humiliating, as his career in Mexico had enlisted the pride and admiration of that noble and generous people. His name, joined with that of Winfield Scott, whom he resembled not a little in personal appearance, will go down to posterity, covered with their reprobation. He was alone, among his family, in this treachery to his native land, for his brother was an officer in the Confederate army; and a spirited and patriotic sister, one of those Virginia matrons who stood out during the desolation of their proud old Commonwealth by the Federal armies, in the resplendent majesty of devotion and self-sacrifice, is reported to have answered an application for the sword which the State had presented to her recreant brother, by saying that he should not have it, as Virginia had presented it to a son of whom she was then proud, but that the hand of a traitor should never grasp its hilt. But the man has gone to his last account, having by his offenses sacrificed all claim to a niche in the same commemorative temple of great Virginians with Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and won only the very doubtful compliment of sharing such honors with the ruthless desolators or tyrannical oppressors of his native soil, and of his nearest kindred. Few should envy him such a fate.

WHAT ARE "WOMAN'S RIGHTS?"

From the N. Y. Times.

They are these, according to the leaders and followers of the "Woman's rights movement:"—To practice the same professions and occupations as men. To be treated as the equal of men in all relations of life. To be admitted freely to competition with men in every field of labor or thought, and not to have the "weakness of their sex" even alluded to, since that can only be regarded as an insult.

Very good! So far, all is clear. But now observe what follows. Women do occasionally manage to pursue the same occupations as men, and all goes on pretty well until some one dares to treat them precisely as men are treated—that is, with criticism—plain, straightforward, it may be severe criticism. Then at once a shriek ascends to the skies. All the advocates of "woman's rights" sally forth in a body and cry out, "Do not criticise a woman—she is a weak creature, and ought to be held sacred. Remember her sex." It is of no use to answer that if women claim all the "liberties and privileges" of men they must expect to suffer some of the penalties to which men are also liable. When a woman declares that she wishes to experience the same treatment as men in the contests of life, she means that she wants all sorts of exceptions to be made in her favor. She must be fenced round, and protected from the sharp wind of criticism. She will throw aside her sex except when she can use it as a shield.

Most people have foreseen that this would be the result of conceding to women the rights they ask. In reality they are not prepared to fight the battle of life from man's stand-point. They are to have the privilege of saying or doing what they like, and no one is to contradict or thwart them for fear of hurting their feelings. You must no more answer them than answer a parson in the pulpit. So that eventually the field of human exertion is likely to be covered with competitors who will demand to be treated like so many Popes. They will criticise, but must not be criticised in return. They will take the wages of men, if they can get them, but they will not work for those wages like men; they will not face good report and evil report, or bear any of the hard knocks which are apt to be distributed in life. They will always have the plea, "I am only a woman," on their tongues. Is this, then, the equality of the sexes of which we have heard so much? It appears to be the nearest approach to equality which the present champions or representatives of woman's rights are likely to favor us with.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

From the San Francisco Alta-Californian.

Reports of Congressional proceedings refer to a joint resolution which has just passed the Senate, directing the Secretary of State to pay certain damages to the owner of the steamer Monitor, out of the Japanese Indemnity Fund. This brief mention recalls an interesting historical reminiscence which is likely to be quite often revived. In 1863, owing to the jealousy existing between the Mikado (or spiritual Emperor) and Tycoon (or temporal Emperor) of Japan, an edict was issued excluding foreigners from the Empire, with certain excepted ports; and this arose from the fact that the Tycoon had concluded a treaty of amity with several foreign nations. One of the Daimios, the Prince of Neegata, in his zeal to carry out the anti-foreign policy of the Mikado, fortified his side of the narrow strait of Simonosaka, through which most of the commerce between China and Japan is compelled to pass. In July, 1863, the Pembroke, an American steamer, plying between Shanghai and Japanese ports, in attempting to pass the strait, was fired upon by a bark and brig flying the Daimio's flag and that of the Tycoon. The Pembroke escaped in the darkness of the night, but was at first reported sunk. Commander McDougal, commanding the United States sloop-of-war Wyoming, went up to punish this outrage, and was fired upon by the forts on the Prince of Neegata's territory, but succeeded in sinking or running ashore the vessels which had fired on the Pembroke, as well as a Japanese steamer which had in the meantime reinforced them. Having lost eleven men the Wyoming withdrew, and the forts kept up firing for several days upon any foreign vessel which attempted to pass through the strait, the American bark Monitor being among the number fired upon and damaged. Finally, the English, French, Dutch, and American fleets bombarded the forts, reduced the hostile territory, and opened the straits of Simonosaka to commerce again. The Prince of Neegata being a feudal lord, the United States Government could only treat with the Mikado and Tycoon, and the Japanese Government came down handsomely with an indemnity of about $3,000,000. The owners of the Pembroke, who made a direct demand upon the Japanese Government, were paid $10,000 for the loss of their voyage. The owners of the Monitor claim $30,000, and this amount will be allowed out of the fund now in the State Department. But, from all the money received by our Government, nothing has ever been paid to the officers and men of the Wyoming by way of prize money, no prize having actually been taken. The usual small pension has been allowed to the survivors of those who were lost, but out of the amount received from the Japanese Government, nothing has been paid to the naval service. It would be but a simple act of justice for Congress to inquire into the circumstances of the case and make such disposition of a portion of the Indemnity Fund as will reward the officers and men of the Wyoming for their gallantry and promptness. The vessels destroyed were practically pirates, but the Japanese Government recognized its responsibility for their nationality, and our Government ought to recognize the agencies of their destruction.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G.
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $5,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 1 8

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
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William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
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Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
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J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President.
R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director.
WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. M Seyfert,
Laurence Myers,
J. M. Myers,
Wm. S. McManus,
Wm. B. Reaney,
Edward Samuel,
H. P. Muirheid,
Clayton McMichael. [4 96m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67
CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.
TRUSTEES.
WM. H. HAMILTON,
JOHN CARROW,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,
LEVI P. COATS,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
CHARLES P. BOWER,
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
PETER ARMBRUSTER,
M. H. DICKINSON,
PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
8 5

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Blourne was also admitted, with his leg broken, caused by a fall from a house.

—Rebecca McClellan was admitted to the hospital yesterday with a broken ankle, caused by a fall down stairs.

—James Fowler, aged fifteen years, was seriously injured yesterday at Front street and Reading Railroad, by being struck by a locomotive. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

—John Reynolds, aged twenty-eight years, a sailor on board the steamship Veneta, had his thigh broken yesterday afternoon by a piece of railing striking him. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—James Keenan was injured about the head by falling through a hatchway at the new gas fixture manufactory of Mr. C. Baker, being constructed at Twelfth and Brown streets. He was removed to his home, in Gilbert street.

—Yesterday afternoon, while Mr. and Mrs. Bodine were driving through Fairmount Park, the horses ran away, and the carriage being upset, Mr. Bodine received severe injuries by falling to the ground. Mrs. Bodine escaped uninjured.

—A large meeting of colored citizens of the Fourth ward was held last evening at the Philadelphia Institute, Lombard street, above Seventh, Professor Catto, chairman. Reports were received from the Committee on Decorations, Devices, and Dress for the Parade, requiring all who appear in the line to wear black suits with white sashes.

—Coroner Taylor attended to the following cases yesterday:—

James Lawson, colored, aged fifty-seven years, residing in the rear of No. 419 German street, who died suddenly on Wednesday night, from heart disease.

Joseph Auchinleck, an infant three months old, who died suddenly yesterday from convulsions, in the rear of No. 427 Christian street.

Mrs. Margaret Connell, aged sixty-two years, residing on Washington street, above Hipple, who died suddenly on Wednesday evening last of apoplexy.

—The Grand Lodge of Good Fellows met at Good Fellows' Hall, Sixth and Walnut streets, yesterday afternoon. Grand Master Philip Knorr presided. The report of the Grand Master and his deputies was read, showing a large increase of lodges throughout the State.

The following officers elected for the present year were installed to-day:—George M. Freed, Philadelphia city, R. H. G. M.; Franklin Smith, Lehigh county, D. G. M.; George Hoffman, Philadelphia, R. H. G. C.; John Wharton, Philadelphia, R. H. G. S.; Henry Hollenberg, Philadelphia, G. T.; Thomas Hein, Berks county, R. H. G. W.; Richard Buchanan, Philadelphia, R. H. J. G. W.; George W. Ruddick, Montgomery county, R. H. G. T.; J. W. Wilhelm, Lancaster county, R. H. G. T.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅜.

—Attorney-General Hoar has no intention of resigning.

—A revenue reform movement has been initiated in Washington.

—General Adam Badeau has been nominated as Consul to London.

—General Farnsworth is engaged on a bill amending the postal laws.

—General Butler was unable, yesterday, to arrange a pair-off on the Tariff bill.

—The court-martial in the case of Commodore Upshur met yesterday, but only to adjourn.

—A rumor was current in Washington yesterday indicating trouble with Spain. It had no foundation.

—In consequence of the indisposition of General Schenck, the Tariff bill was not proceeded with yesterday.

—The Oneida survivors are expected in Washington on Monday, when steps will be at once taken for a further official investigation.

—Tobacco and cigar manufacturers are not required to renew their bonds on each first of May, when the amount of the old bonds is deemed ample.

—In Baltimore yesterday a woman named Catharine Marsh murdered her four children and her mother by cutting their throats. She is said to be insane.

—In accordance with the request of General Butler, who is to leave Washington on a visit to Massachusetts, no action will be taken on the Georgia bill by the Reconstruction Committee until May 5.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, the bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue bonds for construction of its road, and secure them by mortgage, was considered and passed—yeas 40, nays 11—and goes to the House. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the bill revising the Patent and Copyright laws was passed, with several amendments, reducing salaries in the Patent Office. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Hale spoke on the very inefficient and discreditable condition of our navy at present, asserting its inferiority to the naval forces of other nations. Pending consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Further agrarian outrages are reported in Ireland.

—The steamship City of Brussels has arrived at Liverpool.

—The new Austrian Ministry only hold office temporarily.

—Publication of Napoleon's *plebiscitum* proclamation will be commenced to-day.

—The Senatus Consultum, voted by the Senate, was presented to Napoleon yesterday.

—An American ship, name unknown, was burned at sea on December 28. Not one of her crew was saved.

—There was a labor demonstration at Cadiz on Wednesday, but the military soon suppressed it, killing one man and wounding several others in the process.

—It is stated that Daru and Buffet left the French ministry because they received a letter from the Duke d'Aumale telling them to do so or else the Orleanists might vote for the *plebiscitum*.

Incidentals.

—Mayor Linsley, of Burlington, Vt., has proposed to the City Council that his salary of $200 be abolished and the amount added to that of the Chief of Police, thinking that the Mayor's services ought either to be worth to the city a great deal more than his salary, or nothing at all; and that as it would hardly do, in the present state of the city finances, to make the salary what it should be, it might as well be dropped altogether.

—A man who was once a member of the State Senate of Ohio died in the Indiana Penitentiary a few days ago. Watts was his name, and he married, after arriving at middle age, a young and beautiful but very vain and extravagant woman. She was not a fit companion for him, and she rapidly "went to the bad," dragging her husband along with her. In a drunken spree he committed the crime for which he was imprisoned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of City Councils.

Both branches of the City Government met yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was as follows:—

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

The first annual message of Mayor Fox was presented.

On motion of Mr. Fareira, 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Board of School Controllers requested Councils to purchase a twenty-feet addition to the Wyoming school lot. Referred.

An invitation to join in the celebration of the fifteenth amendment was accepted.

Mr. Fareira offered a resolution for the appointment of a special joint committee to confer with Governor Geary in regard to signing or vetoing certain bills relating to the city, passed by the Legislature.

Mr. Franciscus moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee, which had the matter under consideration.

After some debate it was so referred.

Mr. Franciscus sent a bill to the Clerk's desk, which had been passed by the Legislature, relative to the salary and fees of the health physician, to which he made some objections. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition was received requesting the adoption of Campbell's system of indexing public records. Referred.

A resolution for the opening of Vienna street, from Front to Frankford road, after considerable debate, passed.

Mr. George W. Johnson was appointed a doorkeeper.

A lengthy communication was received from the City Solicitor, relative to the opening of streets by resolution and the assessment of damages, and proposing reforms. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Committee on Waterworks, reported a resolution authorizing contracts to be made with Merrick & Sons; R. E. Wood & Co. and A. W. Starr & Son, for furnishing cast-iron pipe; to Merrick & Sons for a new pumping engine for the Schuylkill works, to cost $29,000; to H. R. Wilkinson for an engine for the Delaware works, to cost $35,000; to Mr. Guion for putting a new turbine wheel into the Fairmount works, to cost $52,000. Passed.

Mr. Franciscus, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a resolution authorizing the Knickerbocker Ice Company to lay a railroad track across Delaware avenue, between Noble and Willow streets. Passed.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution directing that a bridge be built over Pegg's run, at Delaware avenue. Adopted.

A resolution of request to the Fairmount Park Commission, that their sessions be held in public, was adopted.

Mr. Shallcross offered a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to prepare plans for a drawbridge on Frankford creek, at Orthodox street, Twenty-third ward. Adopted.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution for laying water pipe on Swanson street, south to Almond street. Adopted.

Also, one appropriating $75,000 to lay a water main from Mount Airy reservoir to Cayboga street. Passed.

Mr. Bowers, a resolution requesting the chief of the water department to state by what authority the Messrs. Harrison, sugar refiners at Swanson and Almond streets, have made a four inch attachment to the water pipe at the charge of only $150. Adopted.

The following bills from Common Council were considered: One forming a new election division in the Twenty-sixth ward; concurred in. For paving Jefferson and other streets; concurred in. For the construction of certain sewers; concurred in. Relative to the surface drainage in front of the State-house buildings; concurred in. For the erection of a station-house in the Fifth district; concurred in. Repaving Sergeant street; concurred in. For paying the District Attorney's special detectives; concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This Chamber met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the chair.

A number of communications were received and referred. One from the committee of arrangements for the celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, inviting Councils to participate, was accepted.

A number of petitions for paving certain streets were presented and appropriately referred.

The first annual message of the Mayor was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Willits presented a resolution placing certain streets on the plan of public property. Agreed to.

A communication from Thomas J. Worrell, City Solicitor, was presented, approving the construction of a bridge on Broad street by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Gilbert presented a resolution approving of a contract with George W. McCullough for the building of a morgue on the lot at Beach and Noble streets. Referred.

A communication was received from Thomas J. Worrell, relative to the power of Councils to order the opening of streets by resolutions. Referred.

General Wagner took the floor and addressed the Chamber on the subject of delinquent taxes, and in reply to the advertisement of the Hon. George Connell.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Finance Committee, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $1200 to pay the salary of a special detective for the District Attorney. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to enter satisfaction on the official bond of Alfred L. Dungan, receiver of taxes for the Twenty-third ward. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution to pave Catharine and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to grade Sergeant street from Cedar to Cross street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to tramway Coburn and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the American Asphalt Pavement Company to lay a section on Vine street, from Front to Second street. Agreed to.

The bill for the opening of Vienna street, which will cut through the Philadelphia and Trenton depot, was returned from Select Council.

Mr. Huhn moved to reconsider it. Agreed to.

It was then moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Recommitted to the Committee on Highways.

The Chambers of both branches met in joint convention, for the purpose of electing a building inspector.

Mr. Martin nominated James M. Stewart.

Mr. Hetzell moved that the nominations be closed. Agreed to.

Mr. Stewart was then elected unanimously, and the convention adjourned.

Mr. Huhn presented a resolution requesting the Mayor to enter into an arrangement with the women's branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to allow them to provide for the taking up of dogs running at large. Referred to the Committee on Police, with instructions to report next Thursday.

Bills from Select Council were taken up. One relative to granting permission to erect a wooden building for rolling-mill purposes. Agreed to.

Also, amendments to bill to pave Ridge avenue and other streets. Agreed to.

One authorizing the Knickerbocker Ice Company to lay a railroad track on Delaware avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one to lay water pipe on Eighteenth and other streets. Agreed to.

An ordinance, with amendments, relative to the erection of a house of correction, was concurred in.

Also, one for the laying of water mains. Agreed to.

Also, one for the construction of a bridge over Pegg's run and Delaware avenue. Referred to Committee on Highways.

One making an appropriation of $75,000 to reimburse the Water Department for laying of water mains.

Indefinitely postponed by unanimous vote.

One instructing the chief engineer and surveyor to prepare plans for a bridge over Orthodox street. Referred.

One requesting the Commissioners of Fairmount Park to hold their meetings in public. Agreed to.

Mr. Shields, of the Committee on Election Divisions, presented an ordinance dividing the Sixth division of the Twenty-fifth ward. Withdrawn.

Mr. Allen presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $500 to purchase an iron railing for the Morris school-house. Referred.

Adjourned.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.

WEAVER & CO.,

Rope and Twine Manufacturers

AND

Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.

No. 29 North WATER Street,

4 1 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·11	MOON RISES	1·11
SUN SETS	6·46	HIGH WATER	7·11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL,
HENRY WINSOR,
GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cella	London	New York	Mar. 26
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 29
England	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30
New York	Havre	New York	April 2
Paraguay	London	New York	April 2
Ocean Queen	Stettin	New York	April 2
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	April 5
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	April 8
Holland	Liverpool	New York	April 8
Etna	Liverpool	New York	April 9
Weser	Southampton	New York	April 12
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York v B.	April 12
FOR EUROPE.			
Cella	New York	London	April 23
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	April 23
India	New York	Glasgow	April 23
Union	New York	Bremen	April 23
France	New York	Liverpool	April 23
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	April 27
America	New York	Bremen	April 28
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 30
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 30
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	May 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 7
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	April 23
Centipede	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 23
J.W.Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	April 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship J. C. Boynton, Waycott, Hamburg, L. Westergaard & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Brig H. Houston, French, Caibarien, Souder & Adams.

Schr Nellie Starr, Poland, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, Wilmington, N. C., Chas. Haslam.

Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Wilmington, Del., Captain.

Schr Addie Murchie, Murchie, Salem, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

Schr J. S. Weldon, Crowell, Providence, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Centaur, Moore, 31 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, arrived on Wednesday from Cardenas, is consigned to Harris, Heyl & Co.—not as before.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 21.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Harvest Queen, with grain for New Brunswick.

N. Hart, with grain, for Philadelphia.

James Hand, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 21.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

H. Contant, R. H. Rockwood, F. Bachelder, W. J. Dunlap, Almira Jane, M. B. Richardson, and F. E. Babbett, all with coal for New York.

C. H. Gage and Great Eastern, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 22.—Barge Rose Ann, with phosphate for Baltimore, left last evening. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Horace Scudder, Gould, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Bark Nummers Funf, Albrecht, for Philadelphia, entered for loading at Liverpool 4th inst.

Brig Wilderman, Driest, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Brig Beauty, Shields, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 13th inst.

Brig Magsguadavic, Holmes, sailed from Cardenas 14th inst. for north of Hatteras.

Brig Delmont Locke, Cochran, sailed from Cardenas 14th inst., for north of Hatteras.

Schr Eliza B. Emery, Clayton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 11th inst.

Schr Abby Dunn, Fountain, hence, at Matanzas 11th inst.

Schr W. H. Kenzett, Soper, sailed from Cardenas 14th inst. for north of Hatteras.

Schr King Bird, Hudson, sailed from Cardenas 11th inst. for north of Hatteras.

Schr M. E. Staples, Coffin, sailed from Cardenas 12th inst. for north of Hatteras.

Schr Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 11th inst.

Schr Sophie Wilson, Walls, at Lewes, Del., from Matanzas, has been ordered to New York.

Schr Kate E. Rich, Dougherty, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr C. E. Raymond, Higgins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Marion E. Rockhill, Rockhill, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 15th inst.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, cleared at Savannah 20th inst., for Darien, to load for Boston.

Schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 20th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, from Newport for Philadelphia, at New London 18th inst.

Schrs Morning Light, Bowen, hence for Dighton; Pennsylvania, Ewens, and Reading RR. No. 47, hence for Newport, sailed from New London 19th instant.

Schrs F. Nickerson, Kelley, and J. H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th instant.

Schr I. H. Wainwright, Abrams, cleared at Boston 20th inst. for Bangor, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Gen. Sheridan, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 20th inst.

Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, sailed from Richmond 19th inst. for Chickahominy, to load railroad ties for Philadelphia.

Schrs Emeline Sawyer, Keene, and Four Sisters, hence for Boston, and Eastern Belle, Kilborn, do. for Portland, at Edgartown 15th inst.

Schr Sallie B., Bateman, sailed from Cienfuegos 8th inst., for Philadelphia—so supposed, reported the Sallie.

Schr G. C. Morris, Phillips, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst. for north of Hatteras.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Colonial Government of Canada has given notice that a steam fog whistle has been erected near the lighthouse on Point Lepreau, Bay of Fundy.

During thick and foggy weather, and snow storms, the whistle will be sounded in each minute as follows:—A blast of five seconds' duration, an interval of five seconds, then a second blast of the same duration, and then an interval of forty-five seconds.

The distance at which the whistle may be expected to be heard is—in calm or moderate weather—15 miles; in stormy weather, 5 to 8 miles; against the wind, 3 to 5 miles; with the wind, 20 miles.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1870.

LONDON, April 20.—A lightship has been stationed at a point 49 miles SW. ½ W. from Land's End. She will show a black cone at the masthead during the day, and a globular light at night, and during fogs a bell on board will be rung, and guns fired every fifteen minutes. This lightship will add greatly to the safety of vessels passing through either channel.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

WHEELER'S

PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,

No. 41 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf

General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

The South and Southwest,

and Florida Ports.

THE STEAMSHIP

J. W. EVERMAN,

CAPT. HINCKLEY,

WILL LEAVE PIER 17, BELOW SPRUCE STREET,

On Thursday, April 28, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage apply to

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
DOCK STREET WHARF, or to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
4 19 3t 12 SOUTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING A BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, ev Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin............$140 | Second Cabin............$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin............$145 | Second Cabin............$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN............EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON............EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK............EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
1 1†† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR NEW YORK,

via Delaware and Raritan Canal,

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK,

via Delaware and Raritan Canal,

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
§4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
fm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, [2 15tuthf] DIA ON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870. }

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily news papers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,

ELEVE DE PARIS,

FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BRIGNOLI'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 22,

Verdi's Grand Opera,

IL TROVATORE.

Madame GAZZANIGA as............AZUCENA

MISS ISABEL McCULLOCH,

SIGS. PETRILLI, SARTI, LOCATELLI, and SIG. P. BRIGNOLI.

TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2 o'clock,

GRAND GALA MATINEE,

MARTHA.

MONDAY, April 25,

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Positively last appearance in public of MADAME GAZZANIGA.

TUESDAY—BARBER OF SEVILLE.

WEDNESDAY—DON PASQUALE and FAUST.

Admission to the Matinee, with reserved seat, $1.

Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music, and at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. It

ACADEMY—PATTI IN OPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that he has induced the world-renowned cantatrice,

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI

after her brilliant triumphs in the New York Academy of Music, to appear in Mozart's Grand Opera,

THE MAGIC FLUTE,

assuming the role of

QUEEN OF NIGHT,

for the first times in Philadelphia, on

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,

May 2 and 3, and one Grand Patti "Magic Flute" Matinee on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 2 o'clock, with

JOSEF HERMANNS,

in his great role of SARASTRO.

Tamino, an Egyptian Prince............Herr Habelmann
Papageno, a Bird Catcher............Herr Formes
The Queen of Night.
Pamina, her daughter............Mad'lle Pauline Canissa
(Her first appearance in Philadelphia in this role.)
Papagena, at first disguised as an old woman, Mad'lle Dzuiba
Monostatos, a Moor............Herr Wiegand

IMMENSE CHORUS AND POWERFUL ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director............THEODORE RITTER

The sale of seats will commence on Thursday, April 28, at 8 A. M. 4 22

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF MRS. JAMES A. OATES' BURLESQUE COMPANY IN THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

First and only time of burlesque

BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE.

100 MUSICIANS.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK. 4 18tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—

THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 22.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE EMERALD RING.

BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

The great and world-renowned comedians and original impersonators of Irish and Yankee life,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

will appear in Brougham's beautiful drama of

THE EMERALD RING.

Mike Macarty............Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Maggie Macarty............Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

EMERALD RING MATINEE,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.

COMEDIES FOR EASTER WEEK.

TO-NIGHT (Friday), April 22,

Only night of Colley Cibber's Comedy,

THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.

Mrs. JOHN DREW as LADY TOWNLEY,

aided by the Full Company.

After which the glorious Farce,

BETSEY BAKER.

SATURDAY—THE WONDER and WILLOW COPSE.

MONDAY—BENEFIT OF J. F. CATHCART.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE

WALNUT Street, above Eighth.

EVERY EVENING, Professor TANNER'S Performing Dogs and Monkeys; Old English Pastime; Punch and Judy, by COLLINS and DAISEY; Female Drum Corps; Champagne Pyramid; the world-renowned Gymnasts, CARLO BROTHERS, and FRANK WOOD.

Mad'lles De Rosa and La Rosa in two new Ballets.

MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY'S

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT,

AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING,

April 22.

MISS McCAFFREY will be assisted by the following distinguished talent:—

Soprano, Mrs. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER.
Soprano, Miss HELEN McCAFFREY.
Tenor, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, of New York.
Basso, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, of New York.
Pianist and Conductor, Mr. WM. G. DIETRICH.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

May be procured at J. E. GOULD'S, No. 923 Chesnut street. 4 19 tuthf3t

TWELFTH WEEK.—THE FOLLOWING SOcieties take Benefits of THE PILGRIM:—

CONCERT HALL.

Saturday, April 23, 2·30 P. M., and Evening—Company C, Wagner Zouaves.
Monday Evening—Eastburn Mariners' Bethel.
Tuesday Evening—Green Street M. E. Church.
Wednesday—Matinee, 2·30 P. M.
Evening—Frecrich Circle, No. 6, B. & S. of H.

Choice Seats, 75c. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

New Instrumental Music by one of the most celebrated Pianists of the age,

MR. F. GILDER.

Also, full Quartette and Chorus, Singers, new features and very fine. [4 22 2t] J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)

EASTER HOLIDAY WEEK—GREAT BILL.

THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS INTRODUCE THE

New Afterpiece—Twelve Temptations.

First Week—Sketch, Cuban Despatcher.

Sixth Week—Dougherty's Great Stump Speech. 4 18 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE

ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,

the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled

ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,

OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and

LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES

EVERY EVENING

J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.

Admission free. 1 13tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.

Evenings at 8; Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 3.

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 19

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL, near Augusta, Georgia, on WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870, there will be sold at Public Auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz:—

3 Iron Cannons.
335 Springfield Rifle Muskets.
105 Sharp's and Burnside's Carbines.
2 Navy Revolvers (Confed. Manuf.)
6500 Parts of Sets of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements.
2000 spare parts of small Arms.
142 Cavalry Saddles.
450 Curb Bridles and other parts of Horse Equipments.
146 Horse Blankets.
89 Surcingles.
75 pairs Spurs and Straps.
2000 rounds Carbine Cartridges.
2,574,168 Percussion Caps for Muskets.
22,000 " " " Shot Guns.
318 parts or Artillery, Harness and Equipments.
5500 lbs. Wrought Iron, scrap.
318 lbs. Cast Iron, scrap.
2 sets Mule Harness.

A lot of small articles, including a quantity of second-hand Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Harness makers' Tools.

A quantity of Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Grindstones, Wheelbarrows, etc.

ALSO,

1 portable Steam Engine, 2 horse power.
1 Chain Lathe, 24 horse swing.
1 Screw Lathe, 18 horse swing.
1 Slide Rest Lathe.
46 lbs. Phosphorus, gross weight.
580 lbs. Refined Chlorate of Potassa.
55 gallons Green Turpentine.

The Phosphorus and Chlorate of Potassa are of good quality.

Terms of sale.—Cash on day of sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. of Ordnance, Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. A.
4 22 6t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES, etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 20 No. 126 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, *Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE Don Quixote of the *Ledger*, with his Sancho Panza, who gets up the humorous column known as the money article, have commenced a tilt at the Northern Pacific Railroad. Don Quixote when he attacked the windmills speedily came to grief. The fate of his prototype of the *Ledger* is tolerably easy to foresee.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

IN spite of the opposition of a few Senators who are either controlled by sectional jealousies or habitually swayed by contracted views, the United States Senate yesterday passed by the decisive vote of forty to eleven, or very nearly four to one, a joint resolution conferring upon the Northern Pacific Railroad the additional powers and privileges which have excited the ire of our jaundiced contemporary. If the House of Representatives also approves this resolution, as we presume it will, the American people will speedily have the satisfaction of witnessing the completion of another great highway across the continent, over a route that teems with the most valuable agricultural and mineral resources, and that is evidently destined to form one of the most productive portions of the Union. A vast empire will thus be opened up for occupation and settlement, leading to the enrichment of the hardy pioneers who first aid in its development, and the replenishment of the National Treasury from a thousand sources now lying dormant. This is no vain dream, no speculative calculation, for no man who has kept pace with the progress of the times, and watched the miraculous rapidity with which Wisconsin and Minnesota have been changed from rude wastes to the best of grain-growing States, the celerity with which Montana and Idaho have been made to contribute tens of millions of dollars to the annual product of bullion, and the steady growth of Oregon, can doubt, since so much has been already done without the aid of railway transportation, that the new line will make this immense district bloom and blossom as the rose. The day is near at hand when the States and Territories adjacent to our northern boundary which lie west of the Mississippi will be a fair counterpart of the fruitful and teeming Northern States located east of that great river, and the Northern Pacific Railroad will be the active agent in hastening this beneficent change. To promote an object which is so eminently worthy of national solicitude Congress has given a large grant of land to that company, and authority to mortgage it to procure the money necessary to construct the railway. To the Union Pacific not only land but large sums of money were bestowed. In this instance, land only is donated, with the distinct understanding that the Government still reserves alternate sections, and thus immediate value is given to hundreds of millions of the public domain which would otherwise remain for a long period practically worthless. If Congress committed no greater sins and made no worse bargains than this, voters and tax-payers might well rejoice, for the operation in question virtually puts vast sums into the Treasury and can in no event take a single penny out of it. The railroads of this country have enhanced the price of real estate to an amount vastly exceeding their total cost, and every mile of the new railway will give to the adjacent Government land more than ten times as much intrinsic value as it now possesses. In equity and justice, a company which undertakes to span the continent has a right to receive from the nation aid similar to that bestowed in this instance, and every sagacious private land-owner would gladly embrace a similar opportunity, under like conditions.

But this project has a local as well as a national interest that deeply concerns the citizens of Philadelphia. We do not speak now of the capitalists of the city and State, who have already advanced large sums to ensure its success, but of the workingmen and mechanics to whom it will furnish an immense amount of remunerative employment. The law which passed the Senate yesterday provides that "in the construction of the said railroad American iron or steel only shall be used, the same to be manufactured from American ore exclusively," and these rails, while they form a very important item of the material that will be furnished by the State or the city, are only one of the many articles that will be required. A thousand locomotives will be needed, tens of thousands of car wheels, a hundred turn-tables, an immense number of cars, and as this city is the headquarters of this gigantic undertaking, the orders for a large portion if not all of the rolling stock, as well as the rails of the road, will be given to the manufacturers and mechanics of this city and this State. If the hostility to the Northern Pacific Railway which is evinced by the *Public Ledger* could make a sensible impression upon Congress, or jeopardize the success of that enterprise, the mechanics and operatives who have so liberally supported that journal would be the greatest sufferers. Millions of dollars and years of remunerative employment will be furnished to them by the enterprise it is so anxious to defeat. Its course in antagonizing their interests is inexplicable on any other theory than that it has become so enamored of a Quixotic mission as to be utterly regardless of the general welfare. Since it seems to have resolved, however, to play the part of knight-errant, the people must bear as patiently as they can the rude thrusts of its lance into their windmills, and we trust that its insane vagaries will be estimated at their true value.

PERHAPS the reason why the *Ledger* does not wish the Northern Pacific Railroad to be built is that it is afraid that too great facilities will be afforded for the emigration of its subscribers to some region where the workingmen's organs are really devoted to workingmen's interests.

BUTLER'S BUSINESS.

THE most enthusiastic admirer of General Butler will not fail to condemn his departure from Washington to-day, to be absent until the 5th of May, a period two weeks distant. Butler is chairman of the Reconstruction Committee of the House, and during his absence from the capital the Georgia bill, as amended by the Senate, must slumber in the committee. The Senate trifled over this business for six weeks, and when it at last came to a vote sent the Georgia bill back to the House in such a shape that a disagreement between the two houses appears inevitable. Under these circumstances the conduct of General Butler in forsaking his post is deserving of unqualified condemnation. The country is tired and sick of this Georgia matter, and thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which Congress has trifled with the commercial and financial questions that are pressing for settlement. If General Butler's private business is of such enormous proportions that he must needs leave for two weeks at the very time that his presence is most necessary, he had better give up his seat in Congress and devote his time exclusively to his private affairs.

WE are sorry for the capitalists who have invested in Northern Pacific Railroad stock, but as the *Ledger* has advised Congress to forbid the construction of the road, of course nothing more can be done in the matter. Congress always follows the advice of the *Ledger*—always.

UNDER the management of its founder the *Ledger* was a workingman's paper, but for several years past it has been trading on its old reputation, and sailing under false colors. Its opposition to the Northern Pacific Railroad, which will give employment to thousands of Philadelphia mechanics, is an example of the change that has come over it.

GENERAL SPINNER, the "watch-dog" of the Treasury, is rapidly establishing a claim to be considered the champion letter-writer of the country. Every few days we are favored with an epistle from his industrious pen upon the financial issues of the day. He writes vigorously and earnestly, and, although it is not every one that will agree with him, he seldom takes up his pen without writing something that is well worth reading. And in the meantime he keeps an eye on the money vaults of the nation, and does not neglect his legitimate business.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad will require a thousand locomotives at least, a large majority, and perhaps all, of which will be built in Philadelphia. The course of the *Ledger* in opposing the construction of the road will, therefore, be highly appreciated by the workingmen who have hitherto imagined that it was conducted in their interest.

THE *Ledger* has commenced an onslaught on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and hopes that Congress will veto the scheme. Of course the road will never be built now, and those who are interested will make haste to put their money in some other enterprise.

SHAFFER ON THE WAR PATH.

UTAH has a "real" Governor at last—the first, as we are informed, that she has ever had. The ceremonies attending the installation of Governor Shaffer, as published by us yesterday, show that the Gentiles in Brigham Young's domain have received their new ruler with open arms. But, unfortunately, the reception took place in the petty town of Corinne, and not at the grand centre of Mormon iniquity, Salt Lake City, where such an enthusiastic reception would have been of much more significance. However, the new Governor unreservedly declares war upon Brigham Young's establishment, asserting that he is in Utah for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States, and that, when he finds he cannot do this, he will return to his home. Unless Governor Shaffer is made of sterner stuff than usually enters into the composition of territorial governors, his late neighbors will soon find him in their midst again. But if Governor Shaffer should not soon start on his homeward journey, we may look for lively times in Utah. That the Mormons will resort to everything to defend their iniquitous institutions there is no doubt, and a determined effort on the part of the new Governor to enforce the laws as they now stand, without taking into consideration the prospective legislation of Congress, will certainly precipitate a conflict between the Gentiles and the Saints.

THE rails of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be made of Pennsylvania iron, and the locomotives and cars will be constructed by Pennsylvania mechanics. The *Ledger*, however, would prefer that our iron workers and locomotive and car builders should be idle.

THE projectors of the Northern Pacific Railroad are Philadelphians, and if the road is built it will give employment to thousands of Philadelphia mechanics. The *Ledger* prefers, however, that our mechanics shall remain without work, and therefore it has decreed that the road shall never be built.

THE *Ledger* professes to be the workingman's organ, but what will the workingmen of Philadelphia think of its opposition to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which will give employment to thousands of workingmen?

REFORM IN THE BRITISH ROYAL ACADEMY.

WE commend to the Directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and to all others who are interested in art education, the following reference to reforms in contemplation or in progress in the British Royal Academy. The London *Athenæum* says:—

> The Royal Academy is about to supply one of the deficiencies in its mode of teaching, of affording partial opportunities to persons who study art. Systematic instruction the Academy either did not pretend to furnish, or did not know how to give it. Among artists, as among people in other professions, there are many whose minds slowly follow but never originate changes. A youth begins an artistic career by practising drawing, and should proceed from the sculptured model to the living one, and parenthetically, so to say, master the science of perspective. Moderate facility in draughtmanship attained, he should learn how to paint, *i. e.*, to manage the brush and pigments. Now, the Academy maintains two schools, that of Drawing, which comprises the Antique and Life academies and the class of Perspective; and the School of Painting. These are distinct, except that one could not enter the latter without passing through the former. It has often happened that those whose minds are torpid and whose love for Art is nominal, stick to studies only while they are inclosed by the walls of the Academy, know nothing beyond what they learn there, and when they go home shake off their profession as they take off their overcoats. These pass idly through the Drawing School, and entering that of Painting, have never taken brush in hand, and are ignorant of the ordering of a palette. It is a fact that some draw their whole lives long and die bad draughtsmen. Of course an active youth readily obtains extra-academical instruction in painting, and presents himself for the painting school fully prepared. It has recently occurred to the R. A.'s that to give systematic instruction in the use of the brush would save a vast amount of labor that is now misdirected and wasted, and spare us the disgrace of such displays of incompetence as occasionally occur not only in the schools but in the exhibitions. The characteristics of a school of art are more likely to be imparted by training of this sort than by most other means. The academicians have, therefore, offered £200 a year for a competent teacher—a salary which we think insufficient, as the person appointed will, we presume, be obliged to devote all his time to the work.
>
> A famous engraver and ardent chiaroscurist once demanded of a R. A. now dead, why the Academy did not teach chiaroscuro? The R. A. took the idea as a novelty, and admitted the desirableness of instruction in that branch of art, yet added, with unintended satire, *But who's to teach it?* In the engraver's spirit one might also ask, Why is not somebody found to teach "it?" Why is not rudimentary knowledge of composition systematically given to Academy students? It is right to add, that the spirit of the new movement is just and intelligent, quite other than that of certain Academicians, who, looking at the Academy as a large and active "firm," of which the Exhibition is the shop, coolly proposed to disregard the obligations of the institution and give up teaching altogether! There are some who shirk their duties of acting as Visitors in the Life Schools, and, although residing in London and still in the prime of life, avoid all parts of the Academy but the Exhibition rooms.
>
> The Royal Academicians have also determined to institute what may be called practical scholarship for the benefit of the abler students, to endow the posts for a limited period and employ the holders, who will be required to compete for their honors in decorative works of the higher and pictorial order on the walls of public buildings. The authorities at South Kensington have invited the Royal Academicians to use the walls of part of the new buildings of the Museum for this purpose, and the invitation has been, we understand, accepted. There are plenty of public buildings to occupy the students in question; and the walls of hospital wards especially might, if decorated, entertain patients weary in mind and worn in body.

THE INCOME RETURNS OF ENGLAND have just been submitted to Parliament for the year ending March 31, 1869. The revenue of the Government from incomes during the year ending March 31, 1868, amounted to £6,184,166, about $31,000,000, or $10,500,000 less than the revenue derived from the same source by the United States in 1868. Included in the income return of England were the assessments on "houses" in the fiscal year 1866-67, amounting to £1,384,000. The exempted incomes in 1866-67 reached £13,572,000, on which the tax, at fourpence on the pound, or 1⅔ per cent., would have amounted to £226,199. Concerning frauds upon the revenue, the report says that out of two hundred cases inquired into, it was found that "in eighty cases the revenue had been defrauded 40 per cent. The aggregate of the taxable incomes returned by the parties themselves was £73,642, and the amount ultimately found to be correct was £171,370; being in excess of the returns by £97,728, or about 130 per cent." The report also says: "These deficiencies are not confined to any particular class, trade, or profession; we find it among legal practitioners, we find it in every variety of trade, and we find it in great public companies, and in firms whose business is almost a national concern, from its magnitude and world-wide reputation. We see no reason to distrust this estimate, that 40 per cent. of the persons assessed had understated their incomes, and that a true return would give an addition of 130 per cent. We beg leave to call attention to the following extract from a long list of *defective* returns from public companies and large joint stock associations:—

No.	*Return.*	*Assessments.*	*No.*	*Return.*	*Assessments.*
1	£2,000	£39,500	7	£1,600	£12,000
2	9,000	38,000	8	5,000	30,000
3	55,000	81,000	9	39,300	52,000
4	23,284	45,984	10	14,674	55,000
5	2,060	12,699	11	140,465	186,539
6	16,250	24,492	12	No return.	63,949

"The real significance of the subtraction of such a large sum * * * * is best bought home to us when we remember that the exemption of one man means the extra taxation of another."

—In a letter printed in the Springfield *Republican* General Rosecrans says he is not endeavoring to open Mexico to commerce for his own schemes and speculations, and that it is not simply, nor chiefly, an "act of incorporation"—if the right to incorporate can be so called—which is sought from our Government, as all the "incorporation" contemplated in this memorial could be had under the laws of the State of New York at a cost of $10. Congress is applied to for it, "because business men and capitalists want—the interests of the country demand—that our Government should declare a policy towards Mexico in accordance with our interests, convictions, and the spirit of the age."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE
STILL THE ATTRACTION.
GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,
BY THE POET-ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ,
EIGHTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
OVER 70,000 VISITORS.
THE POEM RECITED TWICE A DAY.
at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., by
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist.
CHROMOS of the above celebrated Painting, in size 22x26 inches, price $10. [4 13 tf
Admission.......................25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESNUT, above Fifth street, north side, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M; after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
4 20 22 26 tmy3 E. W. CLARK, President.

☞ "PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."—A Lecture on the above subject, by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, on MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the mission work of the young people of the church. Tickets, 50 cents, at the Piano Rooms of J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at No 530 Arch street. 4 16 7t

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY—VOTES ON the question of keeping the Library open as a Reading-Room on Sunday will be received until 10 o'clock on SATURDAY NIGHT. If any of the members have not received the ballots sent to them they can procure them at the Library.
4 19 tuth2t T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1870.
On and after the 25th instant, interest due May 1 prox. will be paid without rebate.
GEORGE EYSTER,
4 21 3t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
4 2t M5 J. B. WALKER.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN CAR COUPLING COMPANY will be held on SATURDAY, April 23, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M. [4 15 12t] R. CAMPION, Sec.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

☞ GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27mwf5

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
21 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

R. & W. Selling Spring Suits from our Stupendous Stock.
Superior to all others in Style.
Superior to all others in Economy.
Superior to all others in Beauty.
Superior to all others in Material.
Superior to all others in Design.
Superior to all others in Durability.
Superior to all others in Comfort.

R. & W. Clothing Crowds of Customers with Choicest Clothes,
Commended for Excellence of Fit.
Commended for Cheapness of Price.
Commended for Permanence of Color.
Commended for Neatness of Adornment.
Commended for Tastefulness of Pattern.
Commended for Variety of Execution.
Commended for General Desirability.

R. & W. Ready Raiment Regulated to the Requirements of all Reasonable Readers.
Ready to put on at once.
Ready to give Entire Satisfaction.
Ready to outwear any other.
Ready at a moment's notice.
Ready for any Emergency.
Ready for the Rush of Customers.
Ready at Reduced Rates!!!!!!!

Come and see the Immense stock of READY RAIMENT on the ground floor.
Come and see our Incomparable CUSTOM DEPARTMENT on the second floor.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 6 mws§ PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
215 N. NINTH Street, 215
ABOVE RACE,
HAVE OPENED TO-DAY A HANDSOME LINE OF
DRESS GOODS,
Which we shall offer at a small advance on
COST.
Steel Col'd Wool Poplins, double width, 50 cents.
Splendid quality do., 62½ cents.
Grey Poplins, 28 cents.
Chene Poplins, double width, 37½ cents.
Best quality Black and White Stripes for Suits, 28 cents. Bargain.
One lot Dappled Mohair, 20 cents.
BLACK ALPACAS A SPECIALTY. Bargains at 22, 28, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, 75 cents.
Our 50 cent number especially attractive.
BLACK SILKS CLOSING OUT.
GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN WHITE GOODS.
Striped Nainsooks, 20 cents.
Striped Nainsooks, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 18¾, 22, 25 to 62½ cents.
Great Bargains in Plaid Muslin at 37½ cents.
Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns.
Swiss Muslins, 15, 18¾, 20, 25, 37½, 45 cents.
Pique, 17, 21, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 50 cents. Cheap.
Good wide Plain Percales, 33 cents. Reduced.
Striped and Chene Ginghams for Suits.
Bias Plaid Percales.
Bargains in Towels, 12½, 25 cents.
4 20 5t ELDER, WALTON & CO.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
8 21 mwf] TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

1870. 1870.
3-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani,
IN ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL,
FROM 75 CENTS TO $5 PER YARD.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.
BLACK SILKS from $1·50 to $6 per yard.
FANCY SILKS from $1 to $10.
HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
INDIA PONGEE.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.
GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 39t N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

ICE.

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OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
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No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
8 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·50 A. M. and 12·50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 12 1m

AGRICULTURAL.

CEDAR BEAN POLES!
CEDAR BEAN POLES!
AT LUMBER YARD,
No. 324 NORTH WHARVES, above Vine street.
4 22 6t* E. B. McOLKES.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF M. WERK & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
Golden Eagle Sparkling Wine.
CLARETS, RHINE, AND CHAMPAGNE WINE, in great variety, on hand and for sale at reduced prices, by
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 22fw2t4p BELOW CHESNUT.

LOOKING-GLASSES
OF WARRANTED MANUFACTURE,
VERY BEST FRENCH PLATES,
SELLING AT COST,
UNTIL MAY 1.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
4 19 6t

PIANOS.

GRAND OPENING.
RARE CHANCE.
WILLIAM BLASIUS'
New Piano Store,
(Next door to my former place,)
1008
CHESNUT STREET.
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, AT
Wholesale Prices,
THE
"DECKER BROS'"
UNRIVALLED PIANOS,
(Superior to Steinway's).
KRANICH, BACH & COMPANY'S,
(Equal to Steinway's), and [4 2 1m
SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
STEINWAY & SONS'
World-Renowned Piano,
(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.)
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,
4 15 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
New Stockton Hotel,
OPENS JUNE 25, 1870.
TERMS {$4·50 PER DAY. {$28·00 PER WEEK.
Rooms can be engaged upon application to me, at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
CHARLES DUFFY,
4 18 6t PROPRIETOR.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

M'MAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May, N. J., now open for guests.
4 20 6t JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE No. 6551 FOR 3 SHARES COMMON STOCK of the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, in name of Mary E. Chance. Application has been made for renewal.
April 20, 1870. 4 20 12t*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1870.

The Sheltering Arms

The Sheltering Arms Bazaar is the great fashionable crush, out of which it is impossible to get without having spent all the money you took into it. It is held in the armory of the 37th Regiment, which is honeycombed into thirty or forty entrancing little booths, fitted up expensively and beautifully. Each one of these booths is presided over by one or two young ladies, and the biggest and most beautiful booth of all has a bevy of the fairest and most fashionable girls in New York for saleswomen. This recess is called the floral bower, or, by a semi-pun, Flora Temple (floral temple), to indicate the fashionable fastness of the sylphs who attend there. The fair is Episcopalian in character, and is lively as Episcopalian fairs usually are. The young ladies who sell wares there are the pick of New York society, and the buyers and visitors in general do not by any means form the social undercrust. There is on exhibition a splendid Weber grand pianoforte, which is to be presented to the clergyman's wife who receives the greatest number of votes, every voter naming the one whom he or she particularly fancies. A handsome watch is also in waiting for the clergyman enjoying the greatest number of votes, which are purchasable at fifty cents apiece. One is allowed to vote for whomsoever one pleases, and truth to tell the Pope's chances are not bad. It would be a significant fact in connection with an Episcopal celebration if the Pope were thus to prove his superior claims to popularity over all competitors.

Two New Papers.

Two new newspapers are very soon to be started in this city. One of them, as I said some weeks ago, is to be called the *Age*, and to be placed under the charge of Dr. Wood, one of the principal men at present employed by the *Sun*. The Doctor will make a splendid managing editor for the newspaper, for he is an untiring and indefatigable worker. I never see him without being reminded of a skeletonized flower, his countenance and beard rapidly bleaching under the influence of midnight paste and scissors.

The other paper to which I referred is that which is to be started by a young Philadelphian whose name as a journalist is familiar to every one in the United States conversant with newspaper matters. The fact that he is to start one is well known and freely discussed in newspaper circles, but since the preliminary work has been done quietly, and a premature publicity is scarcely desirable, I will not bestow it by mentioning in this connection either his name or that of the journal he is to create. It is enough that he starts it backed with the three most prominent necessities for such an enterprise—cash, brains, and experience. Some of his coadjutors will be old friends; all of them will belong to the large class whom he has inspired with sympathy in his fortunes and admiration for his extraordinary abilities.

Loth to Relinquish.

All our female teachers—to a man—have united in a petition to the Board of Education to restore corporal punishment. This petition, mark, comes from the ladies, not from the men. They say that while there are some gentle and gentlemanly boys in every school, who obey without being ratanned into it, there are many others, between the ages of thirteen and sixteen principally, who will yield no obedience unless they can be made to physically smart. This declaration is thought by many fathers and mothers to be debasing and significant, especially in connection with some recent repulsive extracts on the subject from the *Englishwoman's Magazine*.

Mysteriously Heard From.

About a week ago Frederick Bennett, a bright boy of fifteen, left the store of his employer in Water street, New York, with $350 in his possession to deposit in the Manhattan Bank. He did not return, and he has not returned since. The only clue to what has become of him is a note that has been received by his employers, and that represents him to be confined in a sort of dungeon the whereabouts of which he has no means of knowing. He implores them to use whatever means they can to find out where he is, and to come to his assistance, intimating that he is treated horribly. He says that he was attacked suddenly in the street by a man who mopped his face with a saturated sponge, which made him unconscious, and that when he recovered he found himself in the dungeon whence he dates his note. The singular fact about the note is that it was mailed at the New York post office.

The New York Industrial Exhibition Company.

The bill has at length passed the Legislature incorporating the New York Industrial Exhibition Company. The men of capital who support this enterprise mean to keep up a perpetual World's Fair there. A New York morning paper makes the absurd statement that at the opening of the London Crystal Palace of 1851, twenty-five thousand persons participated. If *five* thousand did, that was all. No doubt, however, but that a much larger number will assist at the opening of the building to be erected by the New York Industrial Exhibition Company. Some central stir like this is needed. In the line of simple amusement and relaxation Gothamites have been stirred and thrilled quite as much as is good for them. Now they need a raking up financially and commercially.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" by the Brignoli Troupe.

"The Bride of Lammermoor" is simpler and more direct in theme than any of Scott's novels, and it is distinguished by a genuine tragic inspiration such as he was seldom able to command. The plot adheres closely to a series of actual occurrences that were remembered by many persons living at the time the work appeared, and the novelist has only used the license of his art in the arrangement of his accessories and in the sequence of his incidents. He has intensified the darker shades of his picture by some of those finely humorous descriptions of Scottish life and character—notably so in the person of that prince of majordomos, "Mr. Caleb Balderstone"—and by his skilful use of the popular superstitions of the country, the idea of an overruling Fate, as impenetrable and relentless as that of a Greek tragedy, is represented as deciding the fortunes of the luckless lovers. "The Bride of Lammermoor" is probably not as popular with many readers and not as extensively read as some of the other writings of the same author, but in the opinion of many it is Scott's *magnus opus*, and it is likely to be remembered when some of his other performances have fallen into neglect. The dramatic character of the story, and the powerful scenes with which it concludes, are eminently adapted for stage representation, and both as a drama and as an opera it has achieved a success even greater than in its original shape. Donizetti's opera of *Lucia di Lammermoor* has the advantage of a well-constructed libretto, in which the essential features of the original are judiciously compressed into three brief acts. It presents a series of picturesque stage effects, and a prominence is given to the character of the heroine that does not belong to it in the novel, but which adds greatly to the interest of the opera. The "mad" scene in the third act, especially, is an important interpolation, that has furnished the composer with an opportunity which he has made the most of. The subject of this opera was evidently a congenial one, and Donizetti has lavished upon it all the resources of his genius. It contains some of the most fascinating airs that ever proceeded from his pen, and it is deservedly popular with all classes of opera-goers. A few years ago it was given regularly several times in each season, but for some reason or other it has been neglected of late, and its production last evening had much of the charm of novelty. It is well to let even works of decided merit have a rest sometimes, if only for the sake of variety, and *Lucia* was undoubtedly listened to with more attention last evening from the fact that it has been in retirement for several years; but now that it has been brought before the public again, it might be given by our operatic managers with advantage as a substitute for some of the operas that are beginning to have an air of tiresome familiarity about them. One of the reasons why some of the Italian troupes that visit this city are not better patronized is that they take no pains to vary their *repertoire*, but they treat us to a regular round of some dozen operas season after season until the public begin to lose interest in them. With a little tact and good taste an agreeable variety could be presented without going out-side of the list of works that have been marked most decidedly with the public approval.

There was a good audience in attendance at the Academy of Music last evening, and the applause was hearty and discriminating. The performance passed off with spirit, and taking all its deficiencies into consideration, it was much better and more satisfactory than has frequently been given by combinations of much greater pretensions. "Edgardo" is one of Signor Brignoli's best *roles*, and although he does not act a bit better than he did ten years ago, he sings the beautiful and passionate music in a style that no other tenor upon the stage can approach. Brignoli was in excellent voice last evening, and, although some of the flute-like tones of the days of yore are wanting, yet he maintains his old pre-eminence above all his rivals, and his admirers are fain to recognize him still as the greatest tenor of the day.

Miss McCulloch, who appeared as "Lucia," has improved greatly since she last appeared in this city, and although she is scarcely equal to all the requirements of the *role*, she gave a most acceptable performance, the decided merits of which were cordially recognized by the audience. Miss McCulloch has a sweet and sympathetic voice, and considerable ability as an actress. She is evidently an enthusiast in her profession, and although she may not reach the topmost round of the ladder of fame, she will always be a reliable and popular artist who will achieve and deserve the favor of her audiences. Many of the faults of Miss McCulloch's style have been corrected, and her singing and acting last evening both presented many points worthy of commendation. In the "mad" scene especially she achieved a decided success, and elicited a round of hearty applause.

Signor Petrilli made a very favorable impression as "Sir Henry Ashton," and the remaining parts were creditably rendered. The orchestration, under the direction of Signor Giorza, was satisfactory, and the performance altogether was most enjoyable.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Verdi's opera of *Il Trovatore* will be given this evening, with Madame Gazzaniga in the *role* of the gipsy "Azucena." It is seldom that a first-class artist appears in this important part, and yet it demands greater histrionic ability than any other in the opera. Madame Gazzaniga's pre-eminence as a lyric actress is universally acknowledged, and her first and only appearance as "Azucena" will doubtless attract a large audience. To-morrow there will be a matinee, when *Martha* will be performed.

AT THE CHESNUT *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*, with all its amusing features, will be represented this evening. There will be a matinee to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Barney Williams will have a benefit this evening, when she will appear as "Maggie McCarty" in *The Emerald Ring*.

The Emerald Ring will also be represented at the matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Provoked Husband* and the farce of *Betsy Baker* are announced for this evening.

Mr. Adam Everly's benefit takes place at the Arch Street Theatre on Friday, 29th instant. A good bill will be presented.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of amusing features are announced for this evening.

MISS CAROLINE MCCAFFREY will give a grand concert this evening at Musical Fund Hall, in which she will be assisted by a number of popular artists. A first-rate programme will be presented.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall for the benefit of Siloam M. E. Church.

A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee to-morrow at Musical Fund Hall.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI is announced to appear as the "Queen of Night" in Mozart's beautiful opera of *The Magic Flute*, at the Academy of Music on the evenings of May 2 and 3.

Incidentals.

—A San Franciscan who sued the city for $100,000 on account of the death of his daughter, who was run over by a fire engine, has recovered $5000.

—A Chinese cigar-maker at San Francisco has gone to the insane asylum through trying to keep the run of internal revenue decisions regarding the cigar stamps.

—Massachusetts proposes to appoint a Commissioner of Lunacy and Pauperism, to have a general supervision of persons confined for either of these causes in the State institutions. He is to make visits at least once a month to the hospitals, without notice.

—The body of Mr. Robert Harper, of Albany, who disappeared on the 22d of January, was found on Tuesday evening in the Hudson river, at Cocymans. His money and valuables were safe, and no marks of violence were found on the body. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

—A Newburg clergyman suddenly stopped in the midst of his sermon on Sunday and sat down. This aroused the sleepers, and he then arose and said he did not propose to preach to persons who were sleeping under his sermon, and he had taken this course to secure a wide-awake audience. He had it.

—The special election for a successor of Mr. Golladay in Congress takes place in the Third District of Kentucky on Monday next. General Joseph H. Lewis, an ex-Rebel, whose disabilities have been removed, is the Democratic nominee. J. H. Lowry, who has announced himself, is generally accepted as the Republican candidate.

—The Chicago *Times* thinks that the Illinois Constitutional Convention ought to have submitted the question of woman suffrage to the women, with a provision that those women who refused to go to the polls should be counted among the negatives. Ah, but who shall count the women who refuse, and how shall they do it?

—An Ogdensburg gentlemen, just returned from Montreal, reports the fear of the Fenians in that city to be intense. The dead walls were placarded with mammoth notices to Americans to quit the city. Five hundred men guarded the Montreal end of the Victoria Bridge to prevent a surprise. Recruiting parties were parading the streets and calling for volunteers to repel the invaders. A large detective force has been despatched to the States for the purpose of ascertaining the designs of the Fenians, and it was reported that the Fenians have been moving into Canada all winter, and that an army will spring up, mushroom-like, in a night.

—The Hartford *Courant* has employed a special commissioner to investigate the subject of politeness in street cars, and the result of his observations is stated thus:—A car starts off down the street, having within ten ladies on one side, sitting closely, yet comfortably, together, and ten men on the opposite side. Presently one lady gets out; the other nine unconsciously rise a trifle, shake their skirts, and the seat is full again. Further on another lady departs; the eight remaining go through the same process of rising, and in a twinkling, the seat is still full. A short ride beyond, another lady steps out, leaving seven only, who, by the same sort of spreading, fill the seat again completely. Now enters a lady. On the ladies' side there are three persons less than when the car started, yet not one of the remaining seven moves. And so one of the men on the opposite side gives his seat to the new-comer and stands during the rest of the journey.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN FIT,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN MAKE,
than any others Ready-made in the city, at prices from $6 to $29.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IF YOUR THROAT IS SORE, or you are annoyed by a constant Cough, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucus, allay inflammation, and so give the diseased parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat r Lungs, and if taken in time a short trial will prove its efficacy. Sold everywhere.

GENTLEMEN—
now is your time to avail yourselves of the opportunity to fit yourselves out in the beautiful all-wool Spring Suits, and $7 Tallon Spring Overcoats. Also Boys', Youths', and Gentlemen's Clothing in the greatest varieties, and far cheaper and better than is offered at any other House in the City.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut Street.

A FRIENDLY CALL, AND WHAT WAS SAID.—It is human nature to tell our friends of our ailments. We all do it, expecting sympathy. Sympathy is a great comfort to invalids. When we have recovered, too, we are fond of talking of the medicines that relieved us. This is a good trait in our humanity. It shows that we are grateful for the benefits received.

The other day Mrs. E. Sutcliff, the well-known teacher of crayon painting, whose *atelier* is in Court street, Brooklyn, was visited by a lady pupil, who had been absent from her class nearly a month. "What has been the matter?" said Mrs. S., "Have you been sick?" "Very," was the reply. "What complaint?" "Dyspepsia. I thought I should have died." "Ah! and what did the doctors do for you, my dear?" said Mrs. S. "Nothing," responded the young lady. "A gentleman friend," continued she, with a tell-tale blush, "induced me to try PLANTATION BITTERS, and you see the result: *I am perfectly well!*" This conversation occurred in Mrs. Sutcliff's studio; and it is here given as she relates it, word for word.

MORE NOVELTIES
FOR SPRING.
THE NEW STYLE VEST FOR
GENTLEMEN.
ENGLISH PANTALOONS
new style
and an endless variety
of elegant Coatings.
full line of
BANNOCKBURNS for
SUITS.
CHARES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SEA MOSS FARINE, from pure Irish moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

PATRONIZE the Philadelphia Upholstery, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, when in want of Curtains, Shades, or Bedding. Handsome stock of goods and low prices.

ALBERTSON & CO.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

$2 TO $60.—WANAMAKER & BROWN.
$2 TO $60.—MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. Gar-
$2 TO $60. ments ranging at every price, cut in
$2 TO $60. every style, ready-made or made to
$2 TO $60. order, S. E. corner Sixth and Mar-
$2 TO $60. ket streets.

$6·50 TO $25.—SPRING OVERCOATS.—Melton, Silk-
$6·50 TO $25. mixed, Fancy Cassimere, Repel-
$6·50 TO $25. lant, etc., largest variety in the
$6·50 TO $25. city. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market
$6·50 TO $25. streets.

$9 TO $45.—BUSINESS SUITS, both Foreign and
$9 TO $45. Domestic Goods, excellent styles,
$9 TO $45. S. E. corner Sixth and Market
$9 TO $45. streets, Oak Hall, Wanamaker &
$9 TO $45. Brown.

$20 TO $60.—DRESS SUITS of all the desirable
$20 TO $60. styles, suitable for any occasion.
$20 TO $60. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and
$20 TO $60. Market streets.

$3·75 TO $20.—BOYS' SUITS, for School, Home, and
$3·75 TO $20. Dress—newest styles and best class
$3·75 TO $20. goods. Wanamaker & Brown, Large
$3·75 TO $20. Clothing House, Sixth and Market
$3·75 TO $20. streets.

$7 TO $25.—BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CHESTER-
$7 TO $25. FIELDS, in great variety. Wana-
$7 TO $25. maker & Brown, Sixth and Market
$7 TO $25. streets.

MARRIED.

HERRING—THOMAS.—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. Richard Francis Colton, assisted by the Rev. Henry J. Rowland, CHARLES P. HERRING and SALLIE N., daughter of John Thomas, Esq.

PRICE—TROTTER.—On the 21st instant, at Chesnut Hill, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, THOMAS C. PRICE to SUSAN H., daughter of Edw. H. Trotter.

DIED.

DE SAUQUE.—This morning, CARRIE C. DE SAUQUE, daughter of Charles L. De Sauque.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. *

HOFFMAN.—On the 20th instant, SAMUEL T. HOFFMAN, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Amity Lodge, No. 19, I. O. of O. F.; Washington and Lafayette Beneficial Associations, and Southwark Mechanics' Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 125 Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery.

MILLER.—On the 21st instant, LOUISA, aged 7 years, daughter of Charles H. and A. F. Miller.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Mount Airy, on Saturday, the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery. *

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.
Spring Importations.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.
Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.
Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET
WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM moths and worms, without injury to the texture, by
WM. McARTHUR,
No. 1418 SOUTH Street.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. J. F. & E. B. Orne, No. 904 Chesnut.
Thomas Birch & Sons, Auctioneers.
Mr. Joseph Singerly, corner Broad and Jefferson.
William Blackwood, D. D.
Henry W. Kanaga, proprietor Girard House.
Orders sent to my address will be promptly attended to. 4 22 3t*

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and ealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets,
4 12 6m PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp†

PERSONAL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Owners of Gas Apparatus and other property now in our possession are hereby notified to pay charges and remove the same. Otherwise they will be sold to cover expenses.
BUZBY & CO.,
4 16 12t* Nos. 931 and 933 MARKET Street.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests. No. 1506 of HOTEL FRONT STORE TO LET very low to a responsible party. 46

$5000, $4000, $3000 AND $2000.—SEVEral sums for these amounts to invest in the purchase of mortgages. Apply to A. FITLER, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street. 4 21 3t*

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF
BROOME STREET;
WAREROOMS,
FIFTH AVENUE,
CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES,
In all the Fashionable Varieties
EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AND IN ALL RESPECTS EQUAL TO
THOSE BUILT TO THE ORDER OF
OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 4 6 wfm20t

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
FOR THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE I WILL SELL
MY IMMENSE STOCK AT A LARGE
REDUCTION.
A great opportunity to obtain choice goods in the FINE ARTS line at low prices. 11 10rp

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY THOMAS & SONS, on the 26th instant, at the Exchange, the comfortable Dwelling House N. W. corner of SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER Streets, near Logan Square. It has large rooms, high ceilings, every convenience, large garden, in a delightful neighborhood.
Will be sold at a bargain. 4 20 5t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Elegant Country Seat on Wilmington Railroad, near Claymont Station; contains 7 acres, good dwelling, ice-house, boat house, and stable. Furniture and stock also for sale, all at a low price.
J. H. MORRIS,
4 16 6t* No. 233 North TENTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 540 N. FIFTH ST., Philadelphia.
Principal Agency for Cottages and Lots at CAPE MAY and ATLANTIC CITY. 4 14 2m4p

FRED. SYLVESTER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Cigars,
AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,
433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,
Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.
We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 25 1m

SMOKE CUMPERT'S
"Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"
"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."
Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.
M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
4 7 1m No. 39 N. WATER Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

PURE CANDIES, ETC.

FOR PURE CANDIES
AND PURE CHOCOLATE,
FOR FAMILY USE, GO TO
E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S,
No. 318 CHESNUT STREET,
28 mwf1mrp* PHILADELPHIA.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
F. S. PARSON & CO.'S
SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS,
the cheapest and most reliable in the market and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER longer, drier, and colder,
WITH LESS ICE,
than any other Refrigerator in use.
Wholesale and retail, at the Old Stand, No. 220 DOCK Street, below Walnut. 4 20 3t

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a
PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET,
which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies* will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period.
4 20 1m JOSEPH A. MARKLEY, Undertaker,
N. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Enforcement of the Amendment.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Senate Judiciary Committee this morning was engaged in the preparation of a bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment, and made such progress that it is expected a comprehensive measure of that nature will be ready for report early next week.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Cake moved to add to the duty on scrap iron 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and advocated the amendment. Rejected.

The paragraph was passed over without any further amendment being offered.

The next paragraph was the following:—"On all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms, including ends, clippings, and punchings of new iron less finished than bars, and more advanced than pig iron except castings, one cent per pound."

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) moved to strike out the words, "including ends, clippings, and punchings of new iron."

Mr. Kelley opposed the amendment as one which would facilitate the commission of frauds, and he spoke of its being to the interest of the people of Southern Illinois to sustain the Committee of Ways and Means in this matter of iron.

Mr. Logan resented the pretensions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) to represent the people of Southern Illinois, and said he had been talking of what he knew nothing about. There was no desire on the part of any man in Illinois to have that gentleman as a representative in the matter of a tariff. It was, therefore, offensive in that gentleman to make appeals on behalf of the people of Southern Illinois.

After further discussion by Messrs. Randall, Coburn, Beck, and Maynard, Mr. Brooks' amendment was adopted by a vote of 63 to 59.

Mr. Allison moved to amend the paragraph further by striking out the words "one cent per pound," and inserting the words $18 per ton.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, April 21, 1870:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St. Clair	1,388	11
From Port Carbon	763	07
From Pottsville	83	10
From Schuylkill Haven	8,820	05
From Pine Grove	725	07
From Port Clinton	2,825	08
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	4,343	12
From Allentown and Alburtis	2,329	17
Anthracite Coal for week	21,279	17
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	9,607	06
Total for week paying freight	30,887	03
Coal for Company's use	2,577	03
Total all kinds for week	33,464	06
Previously this year	994,551	01
Total	1,028,015	07
To Thursday, April 22, 1869	1,177,285	01

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW SERIES
OILED FEATHER
BOOKS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.
REPORTS AND THE MISCHIEFS THEY DO. 18mo, 5, 15 and 22 cents.
ON LOOKING SEEDY. 18mo, 5, 17 and 22 cents.
WE VERSUS I. 10, 20 and 25 cents.
THE EXPERIENCES OF A CHURCH PLATE. 10, 25 and 30 cents.
BORN WITH A SILVER SPOON IN HIS MOUTH. 10, 25 and 30 cents.
For sale at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Very elegant three-story brown stone Residence, No. 1805 Spring Garden street, west of Eighteenth street, 36 feet front, 171 feet deep; two fronts. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant double three-story brown stone messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Spring Garden street, west of Eighteenth street, No. 1805; containing in front on Spring Garden street 36 feet, and extending in depth 170 feet 11 inches to Brandywine street—two fronts. The house is new, well and substantially built, and finished in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences; has hall in the centre, parlor, reception room, dining room (with butler's pantry), 2 kitchens (with soapstone washtubs and sinks), and 2 water-closets on the first floor; 3 chambers, saloon sitting room, library, and bath room on the second floor; 5 chambers, bath room and billiard room on the third floor; marble mantels throughout, front stairway, doors and window sash solid walnut, plate-glass front to third story, 6 stationary washstands, with floors lined with lead, bell calls, gas, hot and cold water, 2 furnaces, 2 cooking ranges, dry cellar, with bath, large yard, underground drainage, etc. Terms, half cash. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Now open for examination.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 22 30 m 7 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

MEDICAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE
THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS
OF THE
New York Medical University.
Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.
The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.
These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.
They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.
Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.
They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all.
We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.
A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
3 28 1mrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

THE VATICAN,
No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.
Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2 50.
Garden Vases at $3 00.
Garden Vases at $4 00.
Garden Vases at $5 00.
Garden Vases at $6 00.
Garden Vases at $7 00.
Garden Vases at $8 00.
Garden Vases at $10 00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.
No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn and at so little expense as a few vases filled with flowering plants. 4 20 1m

A Star in Flames.

From the London Spectator.

Again we have news from the Southern skies, and again the scene of interest lies in that marvellous region of the heavens which forms the extremity of the keel of Argo. In this glorious region of the skies stars are spread with a profusion which surpasses anything seen from our northerly stand-point. From Sirius southwards towards Canopus the density of stellar aggregation steadily increases. Thence along the keel of the great ship stars of all magnitudes are spread in greater and greater profusion, so that, as Humboldt tells us, the sky here sheds a radiance resembling that of the young moon, and by the mere increase of light one can tell without turning towards Argo when her resplendent keel is rising above the horizon. But it is where the Milky Way narrows down towards the great nebula in Argo that the climax of splendor is reached. "It is not easy," writes Sir John Herschel, "for language to convey a full impression of the beauty and sublimity of the spectacle which this nebula offers, as it enters the field of view of the telescope, ushered in as it is by so glorious and innumerable a procession of stars."

When Sir John Herschel wrote thus, there lay in the very heart of that amazing nebula a fixed star which shone as brightly as Aldebaran or Antares. Eta Argus, for the star has received no special title, and is spoken of only by its Greek letter, had been described by Halley as a star of the fourth magnitude. Later the French astronomer Lacaille saw it of the second magnitude. When Sir John Herschel was pursuing his wonderful series of observations on the Southern heavens, this star shone as a moderate first-magnitude star, and in his noble picture of the great nebula (which lies before us as we write), the star is placed in the very densest part of the nebulous matter, and close by the borders of the mysterious vacuity which marks the central region of the nebula.

Since 1837, however, the star has exhibited new and even more surprising changes. It increased in splendor in a strangely fluctuating manner, occasionally losing brilliance for awhile, to renew its glories presently, until at length, in 1843, it surpassed Canopus in brightness and rivalled even the blazing Sirius. Then began a long process of decadence, the star falling gradually away from magnitude to magnitude until it almost passed the limits of naked-eye vision, and came to be described as a low sixth-magnitude star. Meantime, the nebula around it waxed in splendor. When Herschel had been at the south cape the nebula could barely be seen with the naked eye on the darkest and clearest nights; but lately it had reached so high a degree of brilliancy that it was visible even when the moon was shining brightly enough to obliterate all but the leading stars.

Then, as we lately recorded, news came from the Melbourne Observatory, where Grubb's splendid reflector is at work in the able hands of La Sueur, that the nebula had changed in form since Herschel had depicted it. In particular it was remarked that all round the star Eta there was either no nebula or but little, whereas during Herschel's observations, as we have mentioned, the nebula was brighter round this star than elsewhere.

And thus it happened that whereas Sir John Herschel had conceived the nebula to lie far out in space beyond the stars with which it seemed to be associated, Le Sueur argued, from the remarkable changes to which the nebula has been subjected, that it cannot be so enormously extended as Herschel's views would imply, and in all probability lies nearer to us than the fixed stars in the same direction. Before this the present writer had urged that the nebula is really, and not merely in appearance, associated in the most intimate manner with those fixed stars.

And now we have intelligence respecting the star which throws a new and unexpected light on the whole subject.

It will be remembered that in May, 1866, a star suddenly blazed out in the constellation Corona (close by the uplifted right arm of Bootes). Studied with the spectroscope by the eminent physician Huggins, this new object was found to be in a strange condition. Its rainbow-tinted spectrum, crossed by a multitude of dark lines, showed that it was, at least for the time, a sun like our own, an incandescent body shining through absorbent vapor. But besides the dark lines there were seen several bright lines, and these lines interpreted according to the usual principles of spectroscopic analysis taught us that the star was surrounded by glowing hydrogen. The new orb was, in fact, a sun in flames. Gradually those flames died out, and now that orb has seemingly returned to the condition it was in before the outburst, and can still be seen by the telescopist, shining with the faint radiance of a tenth-magnitude star amid the depths of space.

And now it appears that the wonderful variable in Argo is also a star in flames. Its spectrum exhibits the same characteristics as that of the star in Corona, except that the dark lines which cross it are somewhat less distinctly marked. There, however, are the bright lines which indicate the existence of glowing gas around that distant orb, and the position of those lines serves to show in the clearest manner that the star, like the orb in Corona, is covered with hydrogen flames. Lines, as yet not measured, seem to correspond with a well-known bright line in the spectrum of the solar prominences, and with a line of nitrogen.

But the spectroscope has also given very striking evidence respecting the association between the nebula and the star. All around the star M. Le Sueur sought for the characteristic spectrum of the nebula. He could not obtain that spectrum from any part of the space which immediately surrounds the star, a fact which shows most conclusively that the absence of nebulous light here is not apparent (or due, as might have been suspected, to the fact that the star's light simply overpowers that of the nebula), but real. The nebula which Sir J. Herschel, when the star was bright, saw all around Eta Argus has really retreated from that blazing sun.

M. Le Sueur has been led by this circumstance to suggest a view which involves the theory of the present writer that star and nebula are associated. He asks, "Is not the presence of nitrogen and hydrogen in the star Eta a significant fact in connection with the changes of the nebula, changes which appear to be nothing less than a destruction of nebula in the neighborhood of the star?" He points also to the fact that the star is increasing in brightness, and asks whether the bright-line character of the spectrum may not be due to a commencement of increase in the star.

But supposing the bright-line spectrum to indicate a destruction of the nebula all round the star, how can the star ever be restored—as astronomers are pretty confident it will be—to its former splendor? Very little doubt can exist that Eta Argus, like the famous *Mira* of the Whale, is a variable of long period. If, even now, when it seems to have consumed the nebula in its neighborhood, it shines but faintly, how is it to grow brighter and brighter until it surpasses the splendor it had when Sir John Herschel saw it involved in nebulous matter? Is it not far more probable that the existence of nebulous matter around the star is a necessary condition of the star's brightness? that the star will recover its brilliancy when the nebulous matter comes back to it? and that the periodicity of this star (as probably of other variables) is due to the periodic character of the motions which take place in the nebula?

But our sun is himself a periodic variable. Has he, then, nebulous food brought to him in greater or less quantities at regular periodic intervals? The flames which surround him exhibit the very same bright lines as the flames around the star in Argo. They only need to bear a greater proportion to the sun's extent to show their bright lines upon the solar spectrum precisely as the bright lines appear in the spectrum of Eta Argus, only incomparably more resplendent. But where is the solar nebula which is required to make the analogy complete? Surely we see it in the crown of glory which shines around the sun during total eclipses. Those strangely figured radiations, the peculiar contorted structure of portions of the corona (compared by Arago to hanks of thread in disorder), and the variable brilliancy and extent of the object during different eclipses, seem very plainly to point to the conclusion that our sun has, like Eta Argus, its nebulous surrounding. Like Eta Argus, too, our sun is a star in flames, and it only needs that the nebulous matter round the sun should resemble the Argo nebula in relative extent, in order that the solar flames should shine like those round Eta Argus, with a splendor overmastering that of the orb they belong to.

FIGHTING THE REGAL TIGER.

Prince Alfred's Great Tiger Hunt—350 Elephants in the Field.

Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, is enjoying himself greatly in India. In February he was magnificently entertained near the boundaries of Nepaul by Sir Jung Bahadoor, a native prince of immense wealth.

The Duke reached his camp on the banks of the Mohan river, which separates Oude from Nepaul, at 8·30 on the morning of the 22d of February. Soon afterwards Sir Jung Bahadoor, who was encamped on the opposite bank, came across to meet and congratulate his royal guest. He was in full state costume, and wore a splendid head-dress, valued at thirty-five thousand dollars in gold. After a pleasant interview, Sir Jung Bahadoor having laid aside his elegant attire and replaced it by a hunting costume, the two Princes set out for the great tiger-hunt which the Indian host had planned for the entertainment of the Royal English sportsman. The battle which followed is described as absolutely unique. There were upwards of three hundred and fifty hunting elephants in the field; a tiger was soon started out of the jungle, and by masterly management was gradually so hemmed in by elephants that at last these formed a complete circle of not more than sixty yards diameter, with only the Prince, Sir Jung Bahadoor, and the tiger in the central space.

When the latter realized his situation, he ran roaring round and round the circle trying to find an exit, and at last made a rush at what seemed probably the weakest point in the circle. This, however, was just in front of the Duke's elephant, and a well-directed shot from his Royal Highness rolled him over, though it took two or three more balls to finish him. It was an understood thing that no one but the Duke was to fire, and to give an idea of Sir Jung's consummate courtesy, it may be noticed that he had dismounted from his own elephant and climbed into the state howdah, which by his orders had been prepared for the Duke, where he sat behind his royal visitor, not firing himself, but handing gun after gun to the Duke as he required them.

The dinner that night in camp is said to have been, considering where it was, a sight of itself worth a journey. About 9 P. M. the tent door opened, and in long defile entered a string of Goorkhas, bringing trays of presents—beautiful knives, elephants' teeth, tiger skins, China silks, musk pods, the current coins of Nepaul, and a small elephant (who objected very much to the festivities), and last, though not least interesting, a baby tiger, only ten days or a fortnight old, which made itself quite at home on the table with the dessert, and allowed itself to be caressed and made a pet of at once.

The Career of an Actress.

A PITIABLE STORY.

The San Francisco *Morning Call* gives this account of the life of an unfortunate actress now in a hospital in that city:—

"The actress referred to made her first appearance in California about six years ago, at the Metropolitan Theatre, and created quite a favorable impression upon theatre-goers, and caused nearly one-half of the younger portion of the town to go daft. She was very beautiful, of fine, commanding appearance, and dressed with remarkably good taste, and was always sure to attract considerable attention whenever she promenaded Montgomery street.

"She terminated her engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre, and disappeared from sight for some time, and none but her acquaintances knew of her whereabouts. She had almost faded out of the memory of the public when she was announced to appear at one of the minor theatres. The public talked, and expressed their surprise that she should condescend to appear at any but a first-class house, but probably the actress knew her own necessities, and accepted the engagement because she was compelled to. She played at this house for several weeks, and then made a tour through the interior of the State, appearing at Marysville, Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, and other towns. She also went to Virginia, and played an engagement at Piper's Opera House, and, returning, went to Oregon, and remained there some months. Upon her return to San Francisco she again appeared at one of the Melodeons, and then sank into obscurity. Two or three years have passed away since she disappeared entirely from sight, and perhaps everybody imagined that she had gone East, but it appears that such has not been the case. She has remained here in San Francisco, and has at last been attacked by consumption; and having exhausted all her means she has at last been compelled to seek an asylum in the City and County Hospital. The persons who in the days of her success and prosperity crowded around her and sighed for her smiles have all forgotten and neglected her, and now, instead of appearing each evening before the footlights, and receiving the applause of delighted audiences, she lies in a ward in a hospital upon a lowly cot, waiting the ringing-down of the curtain upon the last act. Hers is a sad case, and her fate a sad commentary upon the stability of the public. At this time one firm friend would be worth more to her than all the applause that was ever showered upon the greatest actress that ever walked the mimic stage."

Love.

Who is he in youth, or in maturity, or even in old age, who does not like to hear of those sensibilities which turn curled heads around at church, and send wonderful eyebeams across assemblies, from one to one, never missing in the thickest crowd? The keen statist reckons by tens and hundreds; the genial man is interested in every slipper that comes into the assembly. The passion, alike everywhere, creeps under the snows of Scandinavia, under the fires of the equator, and swims in the seas of Polynesia. Love is as puissant a divinity in the Norse Edda as Camadeva in the red vault of India, Eros in the Greek, or Cupid in the Latin Heaven. And what is especially true of love is, that it is a state of extreme impressionability; the lover has more senses and finer senses than others; his eye and ear are telegraphs; he reads omens on the flower, the cloud, and face, and form, and gesture, and reads them aright. In his surprise at the sudden and entire understanding that is between him and the loved person, it occurs to him that they might somehow meet independently of time and place. How delicious the belief that he could elude all guards, precautions, ceremonies, means, and delays, and hold instant and sempiternal communication! In solitude, in banishment, the hope returned, and the experiment was eagerly tried. The supernal powers seem to take his part. What was on his lips to say is uttered by his friend. When he went abroad, he met, by wonderful casualties, the one person he sought. If in his walk he chanced to look back, his friend was walking behind him. And it has happened that the artist has often drawn in his pictures the face of the future wife whom he had not yet seen.—*Emerson.*

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

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PUBLIC SALE,

AT THE HOTEL OF JOSEPH YARNALL,
In the town of New Castle, New Castle County Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,

The 23d day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. the following described

REAL ESTATE, Viz.:

All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the hundred and county of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, near the town of New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg lane, opposite a stone, set on the north side of said road, and at the distance of 17 16-100 perches from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stonham farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73½ degrees, east 17 16-100 perches, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37½ degrees, west 54 56-100 perches, thence north 49½ degrees, west 44 76-100 perches, north 38½ degrees, east 36 44-100 perches to the centre of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, thence along the line of the said road, westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, nine degrees, west 73 perches north 78½ degrees, west 10 5-10 perches, south 30½ degrees west 52 perches, south 75½ degrees, east 2 5-10 perches south 24 degrees, west 39 2-10 perches, to the Marsh Bank, and continuing the same course 12 8-10 perches to low-water mark on the river Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road, to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eighty-four acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Grant and Isabella his wife, and William H. Paddock and Laura his wife, and Elmer Clark, terre tenant, and to be sold by

JACOB RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, April 4, A. D. 1879. [4 12 10t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hollman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870 at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

{L. S.} Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 t27

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Greek Fire.

The name of Greek fire has been given to a great number of inflammable compounds more or less formidable and effective for destruction, and used extensively for warlike purposes in former times. Father Amiot, missionary in China, traces the employment of *fusees* by the Chinese to the second century A. D., and the Prussian officer Mayer maintains that the Byzantines had knowledge of Greek fire in the year 330. The Byzantine historians speak of the chief ingredient of the Greek fire as "a light, tenacious, and inflammable oil, which springs from the earth and catches fire as soon as it comes in contact with the air." Allowing for exaggeration, or else for the intervention of a match, this applies perfectly to certain kinds of petroleum which are exceedingly inflammable.

The ancient writers mention petroleum-springs in the island of Zante, in the Grecian Archipelago, along the Caspian coasts, and those of the Dead Sea. The Parsees have always fed the sacred fire of their temple with these oils drawn from the soil, deposits of which abound in Persia and India, the purest in the world being in the Burmese Empire, along the Irawaddy river, and contiguous to Southern China. This highly-inflammable fluid would readily pass from the sphere of domestic uses into the arsenal of weapons offensive and defensive. To impart to it the necessary consistence and adhesiveness, it was mixed with asphalt, tar, pitch, and turpentine, substances all of the same character, but solidified by oxidation and by the evaporation of the light oils that hold them in natural solution; other inflammable substances were added in the form of powder. Much discrepancy is noted among historians with regard to the destructiveness of Greek fire, and the difficulty of extinguishing it. This is not to be ascribed to mere exaggeration in some authors, or to repugnance of others to the marvellous. They have really described different effects of different compounds, more or less explosive and more or less tenacious. In some parts of China nitre crops out upon the surface soil; the Chinese have for many centuries made with it gunpowder and fireworks; they have also mixed it with naphtha and the other ingredients of Greek fire, and thus obtained a source of oxygen, independent of the air, and sustaining combustion under water or inside of a solid mass. It is known that the ancients combined sulphur with their other combustibles, and they may have also used phosphorus, an ingredient of the modern Greek fire.

M. Fave, a French ordnance officer, tells us in the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation," that there has recently been found, in the Imperial Library at Paris, an Arabian manuscript which discloses the whole art of these incendiary compounds, and of the instruments for using them. But, unfortunately, he gives us no details. From a comparison of many authorities, it appears that the projectile forces employed were not exclusively mechanical, like that of the arbalet; they were also chemical, such as resulted from the expansive power of gases, the explosive quality of the lightest oils distilled from petroleum and aided by nitre, but they had not the explosive power of our gunpowder, because the nitre employed was less purified. The Chinese, who have always excelled us in pyrotechnic displays, have never done much mischief with their powder. In 917 we find mention of it in China as the "oil of cruel fire," said to have been carried there by the Kitan Tartars, who had it from the King of Ou.

Greek fire takes its name from the Greeks of the Lower Empire, who derived it from Syria. Beckman attributes its invention to Callinacus, an architect of Heliopolis, the city of the sun, afterwards called Baalbec, in 678, under the reign of the Emperor Constantine Pogonatus. Deserting from the caliph's service, he is reputed to have brought with him the secret of many compositions of this nature, and the mechanism for projecting them.

Lebeau, in his "Histoire du Bas Empire," describes the extravagance of terror with which it affected the ignorant, when he writes that neither stones nor even iron resisted its activity, or rather he confounds, with the special effects of these combustibles, those which are commonly witnessed in all extensive conflagrations where iron is melted and stones crumbled. He mentions, further, that it burned in water, that it traversed the air with the splendor of lightning and the noise of thunder, and set fire, with a horrible explosion, to buildings, vessels, etc. What more could be affirmed of our incendiary bombshells projected by gunpowder?

In two sieges, writes Gibbon, the deliverance of Constantinople may be chiefly ascribed to the novelty, the terrors, and the real efficacy of the Greek fire. It was poured from large boilers on the ramparts, or launched in red-hot balls of stone or iron, or darted with arrows and javelins, twisted round with flax and tow which had imbibed the inflammable oil. In naval battles, fire-ships filled with these combustibles were carried by the wind, that fanned their flames against the sides of the enemy's vessels. It was usually blown through long copper tubes, planted in the prow of a galley, and fancifully shaped into the mouths of savage monsters that seemed to vomit a stream of liquid fire. The art of compounding it was preserved at Constantinople as the palladium of the State. Its galleys and artillery might occasionally be lent to the allies of Rome; but the secret of the Greek fire was concealed with the most jealous scruple for above four hundred years. The Princess Anna Comnena, in mentioning resin, sulphur, and oil, as its components, only intended, it is probable, to baffle curiosity by telling just so much as everybody knew already.

In 1098, the fleet of Alexis Comnenus used Greek fire against the Pisans. His ships had siphons fore and aft, in form of syringes, which squirted the inflamed matters.

The Greek empire owed to it many naval victories between the ninth century, and the fall of Constantinople before the army of crusaders, in 1204. The Sieur de Joinville, who wrote in those times, says that "it was thrown from the bottom of a machine called a petrary, and came forth as big as a barrel of verjuice, with a tail of fire issuing from it like a great sword, making a noise in its passage like thunder, and seeming like a dragon flying through the air, and, from the great quantity of fire it threw out, giving such a light, that one might see in the camp as if it had been day. Such was the terror it occasioned, that Gaultier de Cariel, an experienced and valiant knight, advised that, as often as it was thrown, they should all kneel and prostrate themselves, beseeching the Lord to deliver them from that danger, against which He alone could protect them. This counsel was adopted and practised; besides which King Louis, being in bed in his tent, as often as he was informed that the Greek fire was thrown, raised himself in his bed, and with uplifted hands thus besought the Lord:—'Good Lord God, preserve my people!'" Geoffroy de Vinesauf, who accompanied King Richard I to Palestine, says that, "with pernicious stench and livid flame, it consumes even flint and iron; nor could it be extinguished with water." A Florentine monk, who composed on it a descriptive poem in Latin, speaks of sand, acids, and urine as moderating its fury.

Pere Daniel relates that Philip Augustus of France, having found at Acre a quantity of the Greek fire-compound ready prepared, brought it with him to France, and used it for burning English vessels at the siege of Dieppe.

In 1383, when the Bishop of Norwich besieged Ypres, the garrison is said to have defended itself so well, and particularly with Greek fire and certain engines called guns, that the English were obliged to raise the siege with such precipitation that they left behind them their great guns, which were of inestimable value. Afterward, the remainder of that army were besieged in the town of Barburgh by the French, who threw such quantities of Greek fire into it that a third part was burned, and the English were obliged to capitulate.

According to Patio de la Croix, the author of "L'Histoire de Genghis Khan," this Tartar conqueror of the East, who took Pekin in 1215, had in his army elephants charged with the fire-tubes through which Greek fire was blown.

General Bardin, cited in the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation," thus enumerates, after the ancient authorities, the machines of propulsion:—

"Great or small machines, with springs, or neurobalistic (as that of our figure) sarbacanes, hand-siphons, as the Greeks called them, and a kind of *mortar*, which the Romans called *phiala*. It was fired in inflamed masses, from the size of an olive to that of a hogshead."

The *astioches*, or ancient bombshells, containing this fire, were made of baked earth. The first cannon, says Villaret, were made on purpose to project them.

Paoli, a celebrated chemist of Rome, made an offer, in 1702, to Louis XIV of France, to revive the Greek fire, more terrible than ever; and Dupre, a goldsmith of Paris, would have sold the same secret to Louis XV, but was forbidden to reveal it. Experiments were made with it on the canal of Versailles, under the inspection of the Marquis de Montesquieu, and boats struck with balls containing it, below their water-line, were set on fire there.

The slinging-machine represented was used, in the fourteenth century, both for Greek fire and to propel balls. By the two wheels, a cord, attached to a tun of Greek fire, was stretched very tense, so as to bend a kind of flexible wooden bow. When the cord was suddenly loosed, the elastic rebound of the bow in straightning out would fling the tun to a considerable distance with its inflammable contents.

Prisoners taken from the enemy have sometimes been pitched over the ramparts by these machines.

The most important work on Greek fire is that of MM. Reinaud and Fave, where the reader bent on mischief will find details beyond our scope.

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·10, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5·40, 6·40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
The 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1·15 and 9·20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.
5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at
8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
5·45 P. M., Accommodation, Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8·00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 S Delaware avenue.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·50 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 21 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	3·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n...10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.
Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT'S,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROA .

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia - 9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport - 7·40 A. M.
arrives at Erie - 8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport - 9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie - 10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia - 7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport 6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven 7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie - - 8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport - 9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie - - 4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport 3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven - 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport 9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport 12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg - 5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—
For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave
PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.
CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE,
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadel 4 1 wfm

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Executor's Peremptory Sale.
Estate of Bernard Maguire.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPET, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
April 23, at 10 o'clock, at the southwest corner of Germantown road and Laurel street, comprising windsor arm chairs, bar-room tables, household furniture, stove, fine mahogany high case clock, 2 feather beds, hair mattresses, china and glass ware, etc.
Also 2 10 gallons cider vinegar. 4 21 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
April 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
SAVERY, No. 1422—Modern Dwelling, Stable, Shedding, etc.
SIXTEENTH (North), No. 614—Modern Residence.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Pa.—Elegant Country Seat and Farm, 23½ acres, Gulf Road.
ALASKA Street, No. 630—Three 2 story Frame Dwellings.
SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER, Northwest corner—Elegant Residence.
CHURCH, below Union, West Chester—2 Modern Residences.
RIVER DELAWARE, below Beverly—Country Seat and Farm, 33 acres.
FRANKLIN, No. 848—Modern Residence.
TERRACE PLACE, Germantown—Modern Residence.
JACKSON Street, Cape Island—"Lincoln House" and large Lot.
WASHINGTON Street, Cape Island—Frame Cottage.
MOUNT VERNON, No. 1027—Modern Dwelling.
POPLAR, No. 1140—Modern Dwelling.
HARMER, No. 1143—Genteel Dwelling.
EIGHTEENTH (South), No. 928—Modern Dwelling.
WOODLAND, No. 3339—Modern Residence.
PASSYUNK ROAD, Nos. 1735 and 1737—Two Genteel Dwellings.
LOCUST, No. 3904—Modern Residence.
TURNER, No. 2222—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$27 a year. Irredeemable.
Pew No. 77 north aisle Third Reformed Church.
$1130 scrip Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
4 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.
200 shares Foster Farm Oil Company.
50 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.
60 shares First National Bank.
15 shares Kensington National Bank. 4 23 3t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.
Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 9 23

CARD.
We are now making preparations for a large sale of Paintings. Persons wishing to contribute to this sale will please send in their Paintings immediately.
4 22 B. SCOTT, JR.

Sale No. 929 Arch street.
GEO. C. REUKAUFF'S THIRD ANNUAL SPRING SALE OF FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, CHAMBER GLASSES, BOUQUET TABLES, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
25th instant, at 10 o'clock, without the least reserve. 4 20 4t

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.
On Monday Evening,
25th inst., at ½ before 8 o'clock, the unsurpassed collection, embracing works of art by the following artists:—
Carl Hubner,
Jerome Thompson,
George Earl,
I. J. Fennimore,
Koningh,
J. Montigny,
G. Navier,
C. M. Webb,
Chas. A. Sommer,
J. Wainwright,
W. D. Washington,
H. Beckmann,
I. B. Thomas,
C. Kronberger,
and others.
H. Herzog,
E. D. Lewis,
H. Von Sebon,
A. Gerlach,
H. Vassberg,
O. Baum,
O. Egbert,
4 20 5t

FRAMED CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Evening,
26th inst., at ½ before 8 o'clock, a large collection of the latest chromos, engravings, etc. Sale positive. 4 20 6t

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1870.

Mr. B. Scott, Jr.
Dear Sir:—Having, after twenty-nine years of unceasing labor, come to the conclusion to retire from business, do now purpose to dispose of at public auction my entire STOCK OF FURNITURE, which I desire you to sell without the least reserve, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 27th and 28th. I think it quite unnecessary for me to speak about the quality of the goods I produce; only to say that my work is all hand-made and guaranteed the best—no machinery being used in the establishment—and will be found upon examination to speak for itself. The stock will be on exhibition at my warerooms, No. 1309 Chesnut street, three days previous to the sale.
Respectfully yours, M. DEGINTHER.
P. S.—I would particularly call the attention of the public to the above. [4 18 9t] B. SCOTT, JR.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,
April 25, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock. 4 19 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
April 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 20 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
April 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 22 5t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

Sale at No. 1919 Chesnut street.
SPECIAL SALE BY ORDER OF MANUFACTURERS of elegant Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Sideboards, Bookcases, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Mattresses, Carpets, etc., etc., to be sold at Public Sale.
On Monday,
April 25, at 10½ o'clock. The sale consists of a very large assortment of desirable furniture made in this city, in a very superior manner, and which we will guarantee in every respect. 4 22 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Monday,
April 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit,
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND STRAW HATS. 4 20 4t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 15 6m

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 5§

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. [11 7 3m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE MARSHAL.

His Thirteenth Annual Report to the Mayor—Fires in the City During 1869—Their Number, Location, Cause, and the Loss Ensuing—The Destroyer More Rampant than Ever Before—Great Increase in Incendiarism—The Difficulties Encountered by Fire Marshal Blackburn.

The report of Fire Marshal Blackburn, which accompanies the annual message of Mayor Fox, comprises thirty-nine pages of printed matter. It contains an account of the various fires during the year 1869, their losses, the insurances, and the origin of the more serious. The Fire Marshal states that the past was the most extraordinary year ever known in the history of fires in Philadelphia. It marks a memorable epoch in the local chronicles of such disastrous events. The burning of property, both in frequency and destructiveness, was unprecedented. Conflagrations were numerous and extensive, and some of them of a remarkable and startling character. Several of the finest and most substantial piles of architecture in the metropolis—monuments of individual or associated enterprise, and objects of pride to every appreciating citizen—were annihilated by the fire-demon, and millions of wealth vanished before his devastating besom. The losses of the twelvemonth were enormous. They aggregate a sum without a parallel in any previous year.

Fires During 1869.

The whole number of fires during the year was 623, of which a large majority were slight, and occasioned only trifling damage. There were 51 in January, 40 in February, 38 in March, 45 in April, 39 in May, 54 in June, 113 in July, 58 in August, 47 in September, 49 in October, 46 in November, and 43 in December. Nearly one-half of those in July happened at or about the time of the Anniversary of American Independence, and resulted from the pyrotechnic saturnalia which always attends the advent of that national holiday. Fortunately, most of them were of trivial account.

The Notable Conflagrations.

The most tremendous conflagration of the year was the annihilation of the Patterson warehouses, at the corner of Front and Lombard streets, on the night of the 4th of August, the loss by which far exceeded that of either of the two historically great fires of October 4, 1839, and July 9, 1850, and was therefore the heaviest ever occasioned by any fire that has occurred in our city.

The saddest fire was the destruction of the Burd block, in Chesnut street, above Ninth, on the morning of the 14th of January, when two unfortunate young men, employed in the jewelry store of James E. Caldwell & Co., perished in the flames. In the wreck of solid and ornate structures and ruin of rare and costly goods, this fire is without precedent in our annals of burnings, and in the aggregate of the loss it inflicted—three-quarters of a million—it is the third in rank among all the fires of which there is any record.

The conflagration which extended over the largest area of territory, and swept away the greatest number of buildings, broke out in a collection of frame and brick tanneries, glue and curled hair manufactories, and other working establishments, on the south side of Columbia avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on the afternoon of the 25th of June, causing a total loss of a quarter of a million.

Next to the Caldwell fire, the conflagration that created the most intense sensation, and caused the keenest feelings of regret, was the sudden demolition of the capacious and splendid hall of the Commercial Exchange Association, corner of Second and Gothic streets, on the evening of the 7th of December.

Other Principal Fires.

The other principal fires were the burning of the sugar refinery of Rogers & Mitchell, Wood street, below Third, on the morning of December 26; the stores of Reeder & Thatcher, Musselman & Kirk, and others, Fourth street, above Market, on the morning of the 25th; and the warehouses of F. D. Worley & Co., and others, Broad street, above Arch, on the evening of the 24th of the same month; Earles' Art Gallery, Chesnut street, below Ninth, and Tyson & Worthington's livery stables, and thirty head of horses, Broad street, near Wallace, on the evening of the 31st of August; the store of Leonard, Baker & Co., No. 210 Chesnut street, on the evening of June 23; the notion store of Nolen, Norris & Co., and other mercantile houses, on the north side of Market street, between Second and Third streets, on the night of the 9th of April; the skating rink Twenty-first and Race streets, on the evening of the 29th, and the freight depot of the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad, corner of Ninth and Green streets, on the evening of the 28th of the same month; the blanket factory of John Dobson, at the Falls of the Schuylkill, and the coopering establishment of Sibley & Co., Noble street, above Eleventh, on the morning of the 17th of May; and Mann's printing office and blank-book bindery, Ledger place, on the morning of the 6th of the same month; Pettit's mill, Ninth and Wallace streets, on the afternoon of the 24th; Weldon & Hughes' waste-cleaning factory, Gunner's run, near Hart lane, on the night of the 21st; the Boston Desiccated Fish Works, Columbia avenue, above Fifth street, on the morning of the 25th, and the store of the Messrs. Creighton, Chesnut street, above Second, on the evening of the 19th of August; the Excelsior Saw and Planing Mill of Doerr & Son, Coates street, above Broad, and adjoining properties, on the morning of the 4th of September, and the Union Steam Coffee and Spice Mills of Weikel & Smith, Front street, below Race, on the night of the 12th; and the flour warehouse and cooper shop of William B. Thomas, southwest corner of Twelth and Buttonwood streets, on the night of the 16th of the same month; the shoe factory of John A Bogar & Co., and the notion store of Herzberg, Goodwin & Co., No. 118 N. Third street, and other business establishments, on the night of the 3d; and the Franklin Woollen Mills, Twenty-fourth and Spruce streets, on the evening of the 15th of November.

The Losses and Insurances.

My duties were so incessant and onerous all the while that it was impossible for me to find the time to keep as particular and minute a record as I desired; still I carefully noted all the most important statistics, and from my own data, and the figures courteously furnished me by the underwriters from their books, I estimate the losses by the fires of the year, and the insurances on the same, as follows:—

	Loss.	*Insurance.*	*Clear Loss.*
January	$822,731	$638,241	$184,480
February	46,372	29,205	17,167
March	45,181	25,835	19,346
April	194,666	113,142	81,524
May	138,647	108,124	30,633
June	361,844	209,195	152,649
July	74,316	47,386	26,830
August	2,485,583	2,265,355	220,228
September	155,210	116,275	38,935
October	58,252	42,528	15,724
November	162,686	122,427	40,259
December	521,637	454,591	67,046
Total	$5,067,125	$4,172,304	$894,821

The Causes of Fires.

The Fire Marshal then gives the causes of the heavy losses, among which he enumerates the following:—Carelessness, incendiarism, overcrowding the floors of large buildings with valuable stocks of goods, especially articles of an inflammable nature; defective construction of buildings, stoves left at night full of fuel, all draught turned on and the door tightly closed; hot ashes put into wooden receptacles and allowed to stand on plank floors; accumulation of dirty and greasy rubbish; explosions of adulterated kerosene and recklessness in the use of benzine, naptha, and gasoline; leakages of illuminating gas from defective pipes in lathed and plastered partitions, and between floors and ceilings, or escapes from imperfect meters.

The losses by fire in the United States for the year 1869 have been estimated by competent and well-posted statisticians, most familiar with such matters, at the immensely large sum of $40,000,000. If this estimate is correct, it will be seen that Philadelphia has suffered to the amount of one-eighth of the entire bulk of this vast damage to the prosperity of the country.

Increase of Incendiarism.

I am happy to report that a very large majority of the most destructive fires of the past year were accidental; still, I regret to state that my records exhibit an increase of incendiary acts over those of the preceding year. One hundred and four out of the total number of six hundred and twenty-three burnings were clearly traceable to incendiarism, and fifty-four persons, more than one-half of whom were minors, were arrested on the charge of arson and suspicion of arson.

A number of fires in the course of the year, occurring in mercantile houses and other business places, were so mysterious in their origin, and all attempts to account for them so unsatisfactory, that there was good reason to suspect either deliberate incendiarism, so screened as to baffle discovery, or else carelessness so closely allied to wrong as to render it difficult to decide whether the suspected party was deserving of severe censure or amenable to the criminal law. Such cases are always extremely annoying to the fair and straightforward underwriter, and exceedingly embarrassing to the officer whose duty it is to investigate them without prejudice or favor.

The increase of incendiary and suspicious fires I attribute mainly to three causes:—

First. The general demoralization of society and the growing tendency to lawlessness that mark the present period.

Second. The low standard of morals among a particular class of business men well known in commercial circles.

Third. Reckless and excessive insurance, and ignoring the moral hazard in underwriting policies.

As the best means of more effectually checking the crime of arson, and bringing its perpetrators to condign punishment hereafter, I would earnestly recommend:—

First. The adoption of a more perfect and efficient system of police prevention.

Second The prompt expulsion from the Fire Department of all disorderly and lawless characters.

Third. The thorough examination by competent inspectors of all risks before writing on them, constant supervision of the same during the continuance of the policy, and a re-examination at the time of renewal and on every application for increased insurance.

Fourth. The exaction of the condition, in all contracts for indemnification for loss by fire, that a certain proportion of the risk should be borne by the insured.

Fifth. The refusal of every risk the moral character of which was at all doubtful.

Sixth. The offer of liberal standing rewards by both the municipal authorities and Boards of Fire Underwriters, for such information as would lead to the detection, arrest, and conviction of incendiaries.

Seventh. The utmost cautiousness and strictest scrutiny in taking security in cases of arson, promptness and perseverance in suing out forfeited recognizances, and the unrelenting prosecution of all perjured bail-goers.

Arrests and Convictions for Arson.

The report of the Fire Marshal of New York for 1869, states that there were 913 fires in that city during the year, causing a total loss of $3,416,402.

The great excess of losses in Philadelphia was owing to the terrible casualty at the stores of the Penn Warehouse Company.

The number of convictions for arson in New York, for the year ending October 31, 1869, was 3—two men and one woman.

In Philadelphia, for the year ending December 31, 1869, there were 5 convictions for arson—two men and three youths.

Since the appointment of Fire Marshal Blackburn, thirteen years ago, 914 persons were arrested on the charges of arson and suspicion of having committed or intending to commit that offense, and conspiring with and instigating others to perpetrate the same, and being accessory thereto either before or after the fact, or both. The number convicted, either by their own confession to the Fire Marshal, or by pleas on arraignment, or verdicts of juries in the criminal court, was 163—an average of one conviction a month. The ages of these detected parties ranged from eight to seventy years.

In no city in America or Europe, as far as I have been able to obtain information, has there been a larger number of persons found guilty of incendiarism in the same period of time. For half a century immediately preceding the creation of the fire detective branch of the police by Hon. Richard Vaux, convictions for arson in Philadelphia were very unusual. The arraignment of an incendiary was so unfrequent an occurrence that it convulsed the entire community. The records of the criminal courts show that sometimes there was not a solitary conviction for that offense in a continuous period of five years. Prior to 1840 a trial for arson was rare. Between 1840 and 1850 there was an occasional instance. After the formation of the Marshal's police in 1850, the instances became more frequent. But as in all other things, so in the detective operations of the police, what was everybody's business was nobody's business, and it was not until 1857, when fire detection was made a specialty by Mayor Vaux, that this alarming crime was grappled with in earnest.

The Fire Marshal then gives a detailed account of the fires at the Patterson bonded warehouse, the Burd block, and the Commercial Exchange, and gives his theory as their origin, and closes his report by a complimentary allusion to the Insurance Fire Patrol.

THE HIGHWAYS.

The Citizens' Association—The Object of Its Organization and the Work It is Doing.

Some two months since a number of wealthy gentlemen met in this city and organized a Citizens' Association, the objects of which should be to use all lawful ways and means to secure the enforcement of such laws and ordinances as shall have relation to the good order and condition of the streets, alleys, roads, and drives within the limits of Philadelphia, and to procure such additional legislation as might be deemed necessary in that behalf. The outside public at first did not seem to realize the importance of such an organization, but an experience of its workings for a month past has shown the great benefits to be derived from the co-operation of the members of this association. Already they have acted upon 120 odd complaints, each one of these comprising from one to two dozen various charges, and in nearly every instance have the proper authorities, upon the complaint of the association, remedied the evils. The association desires to abate all nuisances, no matter how trifling in their nature, that obstruct the highways or endanger pedestrianism or driving, or are liable to cause trouble in the future, and to do this they request that citizens generally forward at the earliest moment possible any complaints they may have.

To give some idea of what this organization is doing, we present the following complaints which have been forwarded to their office, No. 431 Walnut street, with the final disposition of such as have received proper attention:—

Water boxes projecting at Nos. 704, 714, 812, 905, 906, 907, 909, 916, 1026, 1104, 1128, 1210, 1208, 1226, 1230, 1314, 1402, 1404, 1406, and 1418 Walnut street. Of these, the evil was remedied at Nos. 704, 1104, 1128, 1208, 1210, and 1226.

No. 1221 Walnut street—Curb and carriage block out of place.

No. 1426 Walnut street—Pavement out of repair. Repaired.

Northwest corner Eleventh and Walnut streets—A granite block remaining on sidewalk. Will be removed.

Southwest corner Tenth and Walnut streets—Seven large tree stumps on pavement of Western Saving Fund. President notified March 20; no attention paid to notification, which was repeated.

Walnut and Twenty-first streets, Walnut and Fifth streets, Eighteenth street, above Spruce, Chesnut and Thirtieth streets, Filbert below Twentieth street, Sixteenth and Spruce streets, Walnut above Twelfth street, and Nineteenth street below Chesnut. Holes in the street and pavements, endangering horses and carriages and pedestrians. Commissioner of Highways notified.

The locomotive and freight trains of Pennsylvania Railroad Company remain on or near the crossing of the Second street road to Point Breeze between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., while the road is much travelled, causing fright to the horses and trouble to drivers. Railroad officials notified, and nuisance discontinued except as to blowing off steam. They were notified as to this April 11.

A large box of ashes, uncovered, on sidewalk in front of Central Police Station and Mayor's Office. Has been standing there for nine days. Nuisance removed.

Another very large box, also, at No. 841 Chesnut street. Has been there for three days.

Water boxes projecting at Nos. 1314, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1418, and 1426 Walnut street. Same repaired.

Planking at crossing of West Chester Railroad Company at Chesnut street in dangerous condition. Repairs made.

Dangerous condition of culvert on Ridge road, below Arnold's Hotel, Falls of Schuylkill. Remedied by Ridge Avenue Railway Company.

Several cubical blocks raised considerably above the level of the junction of the railroad at the corner of Second and South streets. Several accidents have already taken place, injuring two and three horses. Repaired by Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company.

Several large stones opposite No. 111 Walnut street have been there since last winter, when the gas pipes were repaired. Trustees of Gas Works notified.

The Belgian pavement at Twenty-first and Walnut streets sank several feet on Saturday, and is now in a dangerous condition. The police at that corner have notified the lieutenant, but nothing has been done either to repair the break or to place bars to prevent accident. Commissioner of Highways notified and repairs made.

The following streets are very dirty:—Sixth street, above and below Green; Sixth street, below Callowhill; Callowhill street, above and below Sixth; Walnut street, between Third and Fourth; Third street, below Walnut; Sixth street, above Arch; Twenty-second street, above Market; Chesnut street, above Twenty-second; Twenty-third street, below Chesnut; Arizona street, above Twelfth; Chesnut Street Bridge gutter filled to the curb. All cleaned by the Board of Health except Arizona street.

Seventeenth street, between Spruce and Walnut, and Locust street, from Fifteenth to Eighteenth, are in very bad condition as to paving. Commissioner of Highways and Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company notified.

One or more greasy barrels standing in front of Webb's grocery store, S. E. corner of Eighth and Walnut streets. This nuisance has been of long standing. Owner notified, and they were removed, and the nuisance will not be repeated.

A derrick pole in the gutter on the west side of Washington Square. Has been there for a month. Owner notified and pole removed.

A cellar door on a level with the pavement in front of No. 49 North Ninth street, is left partly open at night. The neighborhood is dark and persons are liable to sustain injury. Occupant notified.

A three-feet wide alley, from Nineteenth to Twentieth street, above Pine, is in a shockingly filthy state. Remedied.

A nuisance in shape of a two-wheel truck and a large stump of a tree is at No. 2115 Sansom street, taking up nearly one-half of the street for many months. Owner notified and nuisance removed.

Long blocks of granite at Twenty-second and Chesnut streets, northeast corner, obstructing the highway. They have been there a long time, as well as empty carts remaining outside during the night and Sundays. All removed.

Ash street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second and Chesnut and Market streets, is very much out of repair, and has been so for two years or more. Highway Department notified.

Sewer at northwest corner of Eighth and Market streets has been overflowing for several days past. The proper authorities have been notified without effect. Association notified Board of Health and evil remedied.

Walnut street, west of Thirty-ninth, and Walnut street west of Fortieth, has remained unpaved for at least four months. No connection made with the culvert or water-pipe. Highway Department notified.

Walnut street, below Sixth. Contractors paving street with ashes. Highway Department notified and gravel substituted.

Walnut and Fifth streets. Decayed tree liable to tumble. Authorities notified.

Alley in rear of Eleventh street, north of Master. Noxious matter gathering for months. Board of Health notified.

Carlton street, above Broad. Filth collected for five years past. Health of residents very poor. Board of Health notified.

The association in now paying particular attention to the various thoroughfares occupied by passenger railway companies. These companies will be properly notified of all the defective points along their routes, both between and on either side of the tracks.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Soundings for the Delaware bridge have been commenced. When will the bridge be built?

—Senator Connell paid the expenses of a negro, a horse and wagon, at Harrisburg, and issued many thousands of his answer to Councilman Bardsley, out of a salary of $1000.

—Policemen make a comfortable living by arresting people and then releasing them for a slight consideration.

—Mayor Fox, in his annual message, makes no allusion to the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph Department.

—Philadelphia was represented in the Legislative Rooster Ring by two of her members. Who were they?

—The recent Legislative bill increasing the fees of the Health Officer is denounced by the Board of Health.

—Our "would-be" economists are still disposed to depend on Luna for lighting the streets at night.

—Detective Cobb has a gallant military record of two weeks' service as captain of the Cobb Guard.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad grain depot on the Schuylkill is greatly admired by strangers.

—The footways along Master street, in the Twentieth ward, are in a miserable condition.

—The City Sewage Utilization Company will commence operations in a few weeks.

—The new Park carriages are well received.

STEALING LUMBER.—Joseph Foust, Sr., and Joseph Foust, Jr., were were arrested at Allegheny avenue wharf last evening, while in the act of stealing lumber from a raft lying in the Delaware. They were taken before Alderman McDonald, and held in $600 bail each to answer.

Thomas McConnell was arrested at William street wharf last evening, upon the charge of the larceny of lumber. He was committed by Alderman Neil.

About 9 o'clock last evening two thieves made their way to Mead street wharf and severed the hawser making fast to the wharf a raft of lumber. Their intention was robbery. The property is valued at $900, and belongs to the firm of John Kelly & Son. One of the firm happened to pass along the avenue at that time, and but for his presence the property would have floated off and been lost

PUBLIC SALE OF AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE.—By referring to page 5 our readers will see by an advertisement that Messrs. Thomas & Sons will sell on the 17th of May, at the Exchange, a very elegant three-story brown-stone double residence, No. 1805 Spring Garden street, finished in solid walnut in a very superior manner, has all the modern improvements and conveniences, lot 36 by 171 feet. Immediate possession. Now open for inspection.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—An individual named George Keyser was caught yesterday in the act of stealing a set of harness from the livery stable at Sixth and Diamond streets. On being discovered he ran. Fortunately, he did not go in the right direction, for he fell into the arms of Officer Megan. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Hood, and was committed in default of $600 bail.

AGGRAVATED CASE.—Isaac Unckle was taken into custody at Sixth and Oxford streets yesterday, upon the charge of having committed an aggravated assault and battery on a little girl. The prisoner is alleged to have taken the tail-board out of his cart, and beat the little one over the head with it. Isaac had a hearing before Alderman Burns, and was bound over for trial-

DISAPPEARED.—James Gross left his home, No. 914 South Sixth street, on last Tuesday night, since which time he has not been seen or heard of. His family are in great distress concerning his whereabouts. Any information which will lead to the whereabouts of the missing man will be thankfully received by Chief Kelly, of the Detective force.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—James Miller went into the tavern of James Leo, Jefferson street, Manayunk, yesterday, and assaulted the proprietor. James was arrested and held to bail by Alderman Waterhouse. The assault was committed because of the fact that Mr. Leo had sued Miller only a few days previous upon another charge.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Edward Jones was arrested at Walnut street wharf last evening for robbing a man on the highway of two dollars in currency. The arrest was made by Officer McCormick. Jones will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

SUSPECTED OF ROBBERY.—George Breiner and Wm. Montgomery were arrested last night on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the residence, No. 2017 Ogden street. They will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—William Ferguson was arrested at Second and Oxford streets yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of cruelty to a horse which he was driving. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Burns, and was held to bail to answer.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 10 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 606 Penn street. Maria Wood, aged forty years, supposed to be deranged in mind, set fire to her clothing and bed. She was arrested and taken to the lock-up.

DROWNED.—About 6 o'clock this morning the body of an unknown white man was found drowned in the Delaware at Washington street wharf.

MAD DOG.—A mad dog was shot at Tenth and Pine streets yesterday.

CHEESE!

A Number of Families Poisoned—A Huckster That Should Be Punished.

Some time during yesterday a huckster named James Patton, whilst proceeding along Delaware avenue, was accosted by a merchant, who hired him to haul away and *bury* some cheese. Patton accepted the job, and loading his cart with the "stuff" started off. Whilst driving down town he conceived the idea of selling the dairy product, reckoning that his receipts would all be placed on the debit side of his personal ledger.

Accordingly he entered a small street in the lower portion of the city named Childs, and commenced disposing of the hitherto unmerchantable article at the small price of ten cents per pound. A number of families purchased the cheese and ate freely of it. In a short time they were attacked with vomiting and purging, and experienced all the symptoms attendant on the disease styled by medical men "cholera morbus."

It appears that the huckster first entered Woodbine street and offered "on sale" the cheese to a lady who keeps a restaurant. She refused to buy it, saying that the price at which he offered it was sufficient guarantee that it was worthless.

He then proceeded further down the street, and succeeded in selling several pounds of the article to the residents. The purchasers made use of the cheese by serving it up for the evening meal, and the consequences were sickness on the part of each and every one who partook of it.

From Woodbine street he proceeded to Childs street, and there sold several pounds of the "stuff." This morning we called upon one of the buyers, named Mrs. Andrews, residing No. 1140 Childs st., who made the following statement:—

"I have never been in the habit of purchasing from hucksters, my husband giving me orders to the contrary, but my attention being called to this cheese, I thought it was a bargain, and therefore purchased some of it.

"The cheese was somewhat mouldy, and I made mention of the fact to Mr. Patton, who said that the 'mouldiness' only existed in the centre, and did not injure the cheese. I gave some of it to my children and ate some myself. In a short time we were attacked with vomiting and a deathly sickness, and I thought for a time that we would all die. My daughter Susanna laid in convulsions the whole night, and the rest of my family were almost similarly affected."

The child Susanna laid on the sofa during our visit, and showed palpable evidence of having experienced severe suffering.

From the residence of Mrs. A. we wended our way to Hay street, and found that almost all the families in that locality had been poisoned by the same article. One lady stated that her whole family, consisting of five persons, were all attacked with vomiting and purging, and she was forced to call in the family physician. Meeting Dr. Creadick, we questioned him as to the matter, when he replied that he knew nothing of it, further than being called on to attend a number of patients. The symptoms he stated were all similar to those attendant on cholera morbus, but he had not as yet definitely ascertained the direct cause.

The affair appears somewhat mysterious, and needs unravelling. Some of the parties contend that the cheese is poisoned; others state that it was "doctored," whilst a few others attribute the matter to the disease styled trichinæ. As yet no solution has been reached, but we would advise his Honor the Mayor to direct his "specials" to ferret out the man Patton, and compel him to make a full statement of the affair.

GOVERNMENTAL.

Trouble in a Pension Office.

We understand that for some time past the officers of the Secret Service have, under the direction of Colonel H. C. Whitely, been making investigations as to the irregularities said to exist in the office of Colonel William C. Forbes, pension agent in this city. This morning Commissioner Van Aernam arrived in town, and took possession of the office, No. 718 Sansom street. The Government officers are engaged in examining the books.

PILFERING UNDER THE GARB OF RELIGION.—A young man named William B. Hecker called on Mr. S. S. White a few days ago, and represented himself as a converted Jew, and professed religion. His story was so plausible that Mr. White, in order to help the young man along, gave him a letter of recommendation to the well-known jewelry firm of Warne Brothers & Co., No. 712 Chesnut street. Hecker represented that he followed the business of a peddler, and he was desirous of obtaining goods at reduced prices, in order to make a reasonable profit. The young man called on the above-named firm and made some small purchases, and at the same time helped himself to a number of articles of jewelry. The following day Mr. B. F. Dubois, jeweller, at Second and Green streets, called on Mr. Warne and exhibited a set of earrings which he had bought from Hecker for the sum of $2. The original price was $4·50, and Mr. Warne recognized the property as that stolen from him. The earrings contained the firm's private mark. This morning Hecker visited the store a second time, and was received as before. The firm, without exciting any suspicion, sent out for a policeman, and the young man was taken into custody. He was escorted to the Central Police Station, where he was searched, and in his possession were found a number of articles of jewelry. He had in one of his pockets half-a-dozen gold rings, which he is believed to have pilfered just previous to his arrest. The prisoner was locked up, and will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

OLD VS. NEW NINES ATHLETICS.—A very interesting game will be played to-morrow afternoon on the Athletic grounds, Seventeenth and Columbia avenue, commencing at 2·30 P. M. The veterans of the Athletics will contend against a strong nine selected from the club. The names of the players are as follows:—

Old Nine.	*New Nine.*
McBride, p.	Bechtel, p.
Malone, c.	Radcliff, c.
Berkenstock, 1 b.	Fisler, 1 b.
Reach, 2 b.	Heubel, 2 b.
Pratt, 3 b.	Schafer, 3 b.
Wilkins, s. s.	Diehl, s. s.
Gaskill, l. f.	McMullen, l. f.
Hayhurst, c. f.	Sensenderfer, c. f.
Kleinfelder, r. f.	Berry, r. f.

JUBILEE OVER THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—A very enthusiastic assembly of the colored race was gathered together in Bridgeton, N. J., on the evening of Wednesday last, to hear Hon. John T. Nixon, Hon. James M. Scovel, Colonel William Potter, James Reens, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Chambers (colored), and Rev. Mr. Wilder. The affair was a jubilee over the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. In spite of the efforts of the Democracy, who hired a brass band to parade the streets in front of Crosscup's Hall, where the jubilee was held, the meeting was harmonious and every way satisfactory.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest at the County Prison upon the body of Charles Hannstead, keeper, who died while sitting in his chair.

—The Montreal *Gazette* remarks that Lord Granville's curt and rather unceremonious reply to the Council of Prince Edward Island is almost rude in its arrogance, and certainly will not add to his reputation as a statesman.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
ADAM EVERLY
respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT
will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, April 29,
when will be presented, for the occasion only, Victorien Sardou's remarkable Play, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
with a cast embracing every member of the Company, and
Mrs. JOHN DREW as........Clotilde
ADAM EVERLY as........Didier
(His first appearance this season),
and the comic Drama,
THE SPITALSFIELDS WEAVER.
Brown, a Retired Weaver........ADAM EVERLY
Simmons, His Friend........Robert Craig
4 22 7t

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Spanish Canard.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Activi of the Fenians.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Funding Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Ways and Means Committee had a long session to-day on the Funding bill. The discussion was relative to the general features of the bill, and no definite action was taken. The Secretary of the Treasury is doing all he can to secure early and favorable action, and in deference to his wishes the committee will probably devote to-morrow to the consideration of the bill, with the view of getting it in shape to report to the House.

Our Fortifications.

The estimates for appropriations for fortifications submitted by the Secretary of War have been cut down one half by the Committee on Appropriations. The committee is of opinion that the money heretofore spent on river and harbor fortifications had better be devoted to building iron-clads, which are considered better as a means of defense.

The Spanish Canard.

The Navy Department has instituted an investigation into the bogus despatch sent from here yesterday relative to a war with Spain, and purporting to be signed by Admiral Porter. The Admiral is determined to ferret out and punish the perpetrators of this forgery. There is a very unscrupulous set of gold gamblers here, who are sending all sorts of wild rumors with a view to "bull" gold.

General Badeau.

The Maine Senators will oppose the confirmation of Adam Badeau as Consul General to London, on the ground that the President promised at the beginning of his administration to retain Morse, the present incumbent, who is from Maine. It is alleged that with this understanding the Maine men waived their right for other appointments abroad.

The Ohio Legislature.

Many members of the Ohio Legislature left for home to-day, some of them going by way of New York and others by Boston.

Nominations.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:—Benjamin J. Waters to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for New Mexico, and David C. Humphreys, of Alabama, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Commodore Henry Walker has been detached from command of the Naval Station at Mound city, Illinois, on the 30th inst., and will be relieved by Commodore William Smith. First Assistant Engineer A. H. Able is detached from the Plymouth, and will await orders. The order detaching Lieutenant-Commander George T. Davis from the Plymouth has been revoked.

The New Haytien Minister.

Mr. Preston, the new Haytien Minister to this country, was introduced to the President by Secretary Fish this morning, and presented his credentials.

Army Orders.

The following officers of the army, unassigned, are ordered to report to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, for examination:—Second Lieutenants W. G. Sprague, George R. Judd, and R. C. Breyfogle; Second Lieutenant Martin L. Brandt, 7th Infantry, has been dropped from the rolls of the regiment and awaits orders; Second Lieutenant Henry A. Irgens, unassigned, is transferred to the 7th Infantry.

Naval Court-martial.

The naval court-martial in the case of Commander Upshur met again this morning, but adjourned immediately afterwards. A telegram was received from Commander Upshur stating that he would be here to-morrow.

The Committee of Ways and Means

had no quorum this morning. They will in a day or two take up the Funding bill and act upon it.

The McGarrahan Case.

The Judiciary Committee to-day resumed the consideration of the McGarrahan claim, and heard an argument of William M. Evarts in behalf of the New Idria Mining Company. Judge Paschal will argue for McGarrahan next Monday, when the case will be submitted.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenians Active.

LONDON, April 22.—The Fenians are unusually active- Seizuree of arms and other war material were made by the authorities yesterday at Manchester and New Castle.

Montpensier's Chances for the Throne.

MADRID, April 22.—The Orleanists think that the Duke of Myntpensier's chances for the throne of Spain have been improbed by his duel with Prince Henry de Bourbon.

The Plebiscite.

PARIS, April 22.—The members of the party of the Left, who refused to sign the manifesto yesterday, will nevertheless vote against the *plebiscite.*

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Escape from Jail.

BOSTON, April 22.—Albert S. Joslyn, who was sentenced last October to imprisonment for life for committing an indecent assault on an old lady in Lexington, and subsequently declared insane and moved to the asylum at Worcester, made his escape from that place several weeks since. Yesterday he was discovered in North Woburn. He fired a pistol at the officers sent to arrest him, when he was shot by one of them, and died in a few minutes.

Death of a U. S. Consul.

BOSTON, April 22.—Captain James R. Wheeler, United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, died there April 8, of congestion of the brain. Captain Wheeler was a lieutenant on board the Kearsarge when she sunk the Alabama.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Sea.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamer Dacien, from Leghorn, Naples, etc., reports on the 20th instant, at 9 P. M., in latitude 37·07, longitude 70·15, saw a vessel on fire which burned to the water's edge; lowered a boat and pulled to her, but could not learn what she was; supposed she was a steamer.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Arrived, steamship Iowa, from Glasgow.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 29wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

The Montpensier Celebration.

Chances for the Throne.

Fenian Troubles in London.

Guarding Newspaper Offices.

FROM EUROPE.

Prim, Montpensier, and Prince Henri.

MADRID, April 22.—In the Cortes, yesterday afternoon, Senor Ochad, Carlist Deputy, requested an examination into the matter of the Montpensier-Bourbon duel. Gen. Prim refused, saying that the matter has been ended in the courts of law. The General was supported in this by the Cortes.

It is reported that a duel was recently fought between Prim and Topete, the particulars of which have been carefully kept from the public. Prim has certainly been suffering lately from a slight wound, and the story of the duel, which is generally discredited, probably arose from this circumstance.

The French Army to Vote.

PARIS, April 22.—It was announced to-day as certain that the French army, which never voted, will participate in the plebiscite on the 8th of May next.

Fenian Disturbances.

LONDON, April 22.—The members of the Fenian organization have threatened vengeance against the office of the *Pall Mall Gazette* on account of the vigorous course taken by that journal in favor of enforcing the law for the preservation of life and property in Ireland. The proprietors of the *Gazette* have called upon the police authorities for protection, and every night since that time a heavy force has patrolled Craven, Northumberland, and other streets in that vicinity. The house in that vicinity is but a few doors from the bureau of the New York Associated Press, and supposed to be the base of Fenian operators, and is consequented closely watched. There is considerable excitement in that quarter of the city.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Fenian Excitement.

MONTREAL, April 22.—On the arrival of the American train last evening four men were arrested on suspicion of Fenianism; their names are William Burns, Simon Murphy, Patrick Griffin, and John Webb. The prisoners say they are returning to Quebec from the States, where they had been working during the winter.

They were arrested under the late act suspending the writ of habeas corpus on representations of Quartermaster McPhil, of the 51st Battalion, at Hemmingford, who travelled with them from the frontier. They will be brought up for examination.

A battalion left yesterday afternoon for the frontier. Its headquarters will be at La Salle. The Argentine Rangers, 400 strong, arrived at 10 o'clock last night. They are to do duty at Frelighsburg, Stanbridge, and Bedford.

QUEBEC, April 22.—Volunteers are still under arms, and drill twice a day, both here and at Point Levi. The muster rolls are nearly filled. The Megantic, 55th, and Quebec 80th battalion have offered their services for the Red River expedition, with the understanding that they shall be accepted intact as volunteers.

The Thomas Scott Murder.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Father Richot and Scott were examined before a police magistrate yesterday on the charge of being accessories to the murder of Thomas Scott, at Fort Garry. A large number of witnesses were examined but the evidence so far is insufficient to procure the conviction of the prisoners. The case is postponed until to-morrow and the prisoners released on bail.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Accident at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, April 22.—The fall of a pile of lumber in the yard of Augell & Stere, near Fox Point, in this city, this morning, caused the death of Gilbert M. Stere, one of the firm, and Simon Head, an employe. Both were young men.

The son of Corporal Castillan, aged four years, was drowned in a well at Fort Adams yesterday.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Second Edition.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mr. Chandler continued, remarking that Great Britian never could, and we never expected her to, pay these claims in Court, and that the United States Government now simply proposed to her that if she would relinquish her title to any part of our continent we would forgive her the debt. Her title to any American territory would not good; it was based entirely upon the fact that the discoverers had raised the British flag upon it. She had the right of conquest, but that involved only the rights possessed by the conquered, not one iota more.

It might be said that in the purchase of Louisiana from the French we had virtually acknowledged this right, but the nation then was weak. To-day instead of a purchase we would merely say to the French that their presence there was an intolerable nuisance and they must leave. So with Canada. Now that Dominion had become an intolerable nuisance. It cost us to-day to protect our Northern frontier from smugglers alone more than ten millions of dollars annually, while our Treasury suffered from that cause to the extent of forty millions a year. If there was strength enough in the nation to abate the nuisance it would be abated.

Referring to the existence of the Canadian Dominion as antagonistic to our institutions, he said that if the British Government designed to continue indefinitely her sway there she must be prepared to maintain it by such a force as would withstand the Government of the United States. He hoped, in the interest of humanity, that the rumor of the sending out of an armed force to suppress the Red river insurrectionists would not prove true, as their ultimate destruction would certainly follow. An army of less than one hundred thousand British regulars would be utterly futile, and if the American people should protest, even these would not be better than a force of one hundred.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) sustained the amendment offered by Mr. Butler as of the greatest importance to the railroads and to the iron workers all over the country. The country needed more railroad iron than Pennsylvania and the other rolling mills could supply.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) said that there never was a monosyllable used in a way to do more harm than that little one of two letters inserted where the gentleman from Massachusetts proposed to insert it. The gentleman from New York, and a great many others, seemed to have Pennsylvania on the brain. Her interests, however, were not specially involved in this amendment, but it was a fraud on the revenue and on the interests of the country.

Mr. Judd offered a general substitute fixing duties on sugar, salt, coal, and pig and scrap iron at one-third less than existing duties, and on coffee, tea, and all manufactures of iron, except R. R. iron, at 1-5th less; provided, no manufacturer of iron shall pay less than 35 per cent. *ad valorem* on all woolen or cotton manufactures, and on railroad iron at one-tenth less: provided, that no woolen or cotton manufactures shall pay less than 35 per cent. *ad valorem.* Also, to reduce the income tax to three per cent. on incomes over $2500, and to repeal all special taxes and taxes on sales except special taxes on distillers, rectifiers, liquor dealers, brewers, manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, cigars, and snuff, and banks and bankers.

The Chairman decided that the substitute might be offered now, but could not be considered or voted on until all the sections on those subjects had been passed on. The question was then taken on Mr. Butler's amendment, and it was rejected—ayes, 55; nays, 68.